FOREIGN
BROADCAST
INFORMATION
SERVICE

Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-93-145
Friday
30 July 1993

Daily Report
East Asia

FBIS-EAS-93-145 CONTENTS 30 July 1993

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

Badawi Discusses Bosnia at News Conference *[Kuala Lumpur International]* 1
ASEAN Ministers Discuss Burma Policy *[Bangkok BANGKOK POST 29 Jul]* 1
ASEAN-Canada Revised Agreement Signed 28 Jul *[Kuala Lumpur International]* 1
ASEAN Concerned Over European Statements *[Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA]* 2
Results of ASEAN Ministerial Meeting Viewed *[Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES 29 Jul]* 2
Moves To Link NAFTA, AFTA, SEM Viewed *[Singapore BUSINESS TIMES 29 Jul]* 3

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan

White Paper Notes Concern Over DRPK Missiles *[KYODO]* 4
Akashi: Human Rights Not Dependent on Economics *[KYODO]* 4
Groups Begin Nongovernmental Network in Indonesia *[KYODO]* 5
LDP Allows Former Member Ishiba To Rejoin *[KYODO]* 5
Yohei Kono Elected New LDP President 30 Jul *[KYODO]* 6
  Says Coalition Not 'Monolithic' *[KYODO]* 6
  KYODO Profiles New LDP Leader 7
Four Dailies Comment on Candidate Hosokawa *[KYODO]* 7
Non-LDP Coalition, End of One-Party Rule Viewed *[KYODO]* 8
Seminar Focuses on Corporate Political Donations *[KYODO]* 9
Think Tank Defends System for Works Projects *[KYODO]* 10
Former Minister's Wife Arrested for Buying Votes *[KYODO]* 10
1.5-Trillion-Yen Deficit Reported in FY92 *[KYODO]* 10
Minister Seeks Rice Purchase Price Freeze *[KYODO]* 10
Tokyo To Subsidize Dairy Farms Starting 2 Aug *[KYODO]* 11

Mongolia

Chinese Premier Said To Plan Ulaanbaatar Visit *[Tokyo KYODO]* 11

North Korea

PRC Politburo Delegation Leaves Pyongyang *[KCNA]* 11
Meeting Commemorates Founding of PRC Army *[KCNA]* 11
Rights Group Urges Change in ROK Security Law *[KCNA]* 11
Kim Il-song Receives Koreans From Japan *[KCNA]* 12
Daily Warns Japan Against Nuclear Development *[KCNA]* 12
DPRK, Laos Reach Consular Agreement 30 Jul *[KCNA]* 12
Kim Il-song Receives Greetings From Fidel Castro *[KCNA]* 12
Defense Minister Meets Cuban Military Officials *[KCNA]* 13
Meeting Marks Anniversary of Cuban Revolution *[KCNA]* 13
Army Chief Meets Iranian Military Group *[KCNA]* 13
PLO's 'Arafat Visits Various Sites in Pyongyang *[Pyongyang Radio]* 13
Angolan, Nepalese Officials Meet With Envoys *[KCNA]* 14
Workers Party Secretary Meets Pakistani Official *[KCNA]* 14
Reportage on War Veterans Conference Continues 14
  Veterans Hold Pyongyang Gatherings *[KCNA]* 14
  Kim Chong-il Sends Gifts to Veterans *[KCNA]* 14
  Daily Hails Veterans Conference *[Pyongyang Radio]* 15

Overseas Koreans Send Greetings to Leaders 18
  Greet Kim Il-song *[KCNA]* 18
  Greet Kim Chong-il *[KCNA]* 18
Workers Party Head Attends Friendship Meeting *[KCNA]* 18
KCNA Reviews 30 Jul NODONG SINMUN 19
Radio Discusses Role of Successor to Leader *[Pyongyang Radio]* 20
* Pyongyang Seeks Self-Sufficient Auto Industry *[NAEWOE TONGSIN 10 Jun]* 21
* English, Japanese Study Given Preference *[NAEWE TONGSIN 6 May]* 22

South Korea

Seoul To Propose Revival of Joint Nuclear Group *[HANGUK ILBO 30 Jul]* 24
North-South Indirect, Direct Trade Increasing *[CHUNGANG ILBO 30 Jul]* 24
Minister Discusses Reunification Policy *[SEOUL SINMUN 29 Jul]* 24
Japanese Ministry Concerned Over DPRK Missiles *[YONHAP]* 26
Seoul To Impose Sanctions Against Haiti 2 Aug *[YONHAP]* 26
Transport Official Arrested for Taking Bribes *[THE KOREA HERALD 30 Jul]* 26
Ministry To Coordinate All Military Intelligence *[TONG-A ILBO 27 Jul]* 27
Hyundai Construction Management, Labor Reach Pact *[YONHAP]* 27
Hyundai Heavy Industries Decides on Lock Out *[YONHAP]* 27
* Article Views Provincial Leadership Changes *[CHUGAN CHOSON 8 Jul]* 27

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Burma

Declaration Issued on Illegal Use of TV Receivers *[Rangoon Radio]* 31
Intellectuals, Technocrats Discuss Principles of State *[Rangoon Radio]* 31
More Refugees Repatriated From Bangladesh 24 Jul *[Rangoon Radio]* 31

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

'Arafat Seeks UN 'Immediate Meeting' on Israeli Action *[Kuala Lumpur International]* 31
  NAM, ICO Urged To Support PLO *[BERNAMA]* 32
  'Arafat Departs for Hanoi 30 Jul *[Kuala Lumpur International]* 32
Cooperation Talks Begin With Fiji *[BERNAMA]* 32
Government Seeks Palm-Oil Deal for Russian MiG's *[Kuala Lumpur International]* 33
Businessmen Urged To Defend Export Position in China *[Kuala Lumpur International]* 33

Singapore

ASEAN Ministers' Meeting Examined *[BUSINESS TIMES 28 Jul]* 33
Defeat of Indian No-Confidence Motion Welcomed *[Delhi Radio]* 35
Territorial Water Boundary Set With Malaysia *[Singapore Radio]* 35
Indonesian Navy Chief Meets Defense Minister *[Singapore Radio]* 35

Cambodia

Commentary Urges U.S. To Stop 'Blackmail' *[CAMBODIA TIMES 26 Jul-1 Aug]* 35
Deputy Defense Minister Receives U.S. General *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 36
Dutch Peacekeepers Take Cover From Artillery Duel *[AFP]* 36
PNGC Order on Illegal Recruitment 'Propaganda' *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 36
Cochairmen Demand End to Troop Recruitment *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 37
Cochairmen Thank Thai Premier, Propose Visit *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 37
UN Arrests Battambang Prison Official for Torture *[AFP]* 37
PNGC Circular on National Anthem Observance *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 38
Ranariddh Addresses Officials in Prey Veng *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 38
VGNUFC: Presence of SRV Settlers Main Issue 43
Army Reinforces Provinces Against Khmer Rouge *[Bangkok THE NATION 29 Jul]* 44

Indonesia

Government May Send Military Observers to Bosnia *[Jakarta Radio]* 44
ROK, Taiwan Accused of Product-Dumping Tactics *[ANTARA]* 45
Agency Concerned Over UAE's Charges on Products *[ANTARA]* 45
Government To Help PDI Hold 'Extraordinary Congress' *[ANTARA]* 45
Former Parliamentarian Jailed for Subversion *[Jakarta Radio]* 46
E. Timorese Resistance Forms News Agency *[Lisbon Radio]* 46

Laos

Further Reportage on Cambodian Chairmen's Visit 46
  Khamtai, Ranariddh Speak at Banquet *[Vientiane Radio]* 46
  Ranariddh, Hun Sen Visit Luang Prabang *[Vientiane Radio]* 47
Oudom Khatthi-gna Attends DPRK Solidarity Ceremony *[KPL]* 48

Philippines

Government Considering SRV as Peace Talks Venue *[Manila Radio]* 48
Italy Grants Assistance for Agrarian Reform *[BUSINESS WORLD 29 Jul]* 48
Canadian Grant To Fund Telecom Development *[BUSINESS WORLD 29 Jul]* 48

Thailand

Minister: U.S. 'Will Not Use' Trade Retaliation *[Bangkok Radio]* 49
  Suphachai: Trade Talks 'Fairly Fruitful' *[Bangkok Radio]* 49
Official Backs U.S. Plan To Develop Airport *[BANGKOK POST 29 Jul]* 49
Government: 'No Problem' With Proposed PLO Office *[BANGKOK POST 30 Jul]* 50
Ranariddh, Hun Sen Schedule Visit Aug 13-15 *[BANGKOK POST 29 Jun]* 50
Chuan Dismisses Danger From Bomb Threats *[BANGKOK POST 29 Jul]* 50
Investment Incentives Affect Rural Development *[BANGKOK POST 30 Jul]* 51
Government To Promote Burmese Regional Role *[BANGKOK POST 30 Jul]* 52

Vietnam

U.S. Specialists Assess Results of MIA Search *[VNA]* 52
U.S. Trade Delegation Visits Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City *[Hanoi International]* 52
Commentary Views U.S. Stand on Khmer Rouge *[Hanoi International]* 52
Vo Van Kiet Receives Japanese Businessmen *[VNA]* 53
Foreign Minister Meets Leaders at 26th ASEAN Meet *[VNA]* 53
Polish Deputy Minister: Trade Below Expectations *[VNA]* 53
  VNA Reports Polish Delegation Visits 53
Paper Welcomes Visit by Palestinian Delegation *[Hanoi Radio]* 54
Le Duc Anh Greets Belarusian Independence Day *[Hanoi Radio]* 54
Lao Culture, Information Delegation Pays Visit *[Hanoi Radio]* 54
Buddhist Monks Charged in May Hue Unrest *[AFP]* 54
National Conference of Peace Union Closes 27 Jul *[VNA]* 55
Vo Van Kiet Pays Floral Tribute to War Dead *[Hanoi Radio]* 55
Doan Khue Visits Wounded Soldiers, Families *[Hanoi Radio]* 55
Institute of Geography Founded *[VNA]* 55
Vo Van Kiet Visits Tien Giang, Ben Tre Provinces *[Hanoi Radio]* 55
CPV Issues Resolution on Women's Mobilization *[VNA]* 56
Deputy Premier Attends Water Conservation Meeting *[Hanoi Radio]* 57
Nguyen Duc Binh, Nguyen Khanh Attend Seminar *[Hanoi TV]* 57

AUSTRALASIA

Australia

Defense Minister on Regional Peacekeeping Force *[Melbourne International]* 58

Fiji

Government Sets New Guidelines for Media Coverage *[Melbourne International]* 58
Government Denies New Guidelines *[Melbourne International]* 58

Papua New Guinea

Rebel Commander Returns; Troops on Alert *[Melbourne International]* 58

Badawi Discusses Bosnia at News Conference

BK2907065893 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0600 GMT 29 Jul 93

[Text] Malaysia has stressed that pressure alone will not solve the conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina. The international community should show real political commitment to end the war there. Foreign Minister Datuk Abdullah Haji Ahmad Badawi said while humanitarian aid provided by the international community did help the Bosnians, the number of victims was increasing and the war is already reaching tragic proportions.

Datuk Abdullah was speaking at a joint news conference at the end of the ASEAN Post Ministerial Conference in Singapore.

ASEAN Ministers Discuss Burma Policy

BK2907024593 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 29 Jul 93 p 8

[Text] Singapore—ASEAN and their Western dialogue partners have become "less confrontational" in their differences over Burma, conference sources said yesterday.

Western countries which earlier urged ASEAN to follow their attempts to isolate the ruling military junta in Rangoon by imposing political and economic sanctions are no longer insisting on this, the sources noted.

The analysis emerged at the end of two days of talks between foreign ministers of the six ASEAN states and their counterparts from Australia New Zealand, Canada, the United States, the European Community, Japan and South Korea.

ASEAN foreign ministers held an annual meeting among themselves before meeting with counterparts from the seven dialogue countries, who are also the grouping's main trade partners.

The "less confrontational" stance emerged in statements made by EC and US representatives at a joint press conference yesterday.

EC Commission President Willy Claes said approaches other than political and economic sanctions were possible for resolving the Burma issue.

ASEAN maintained that constructive engagement had received positive results, he noted. But the EC sees no reason for changing its policy, he said, adding "I confirm that we are going on with political and economic sanctions."

US Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Winston Lord said: "It's fair to say that all of us share a common concern and the same goal."

"But there are some differences in tactics," he noted.

"Our tactics in the US are closer to the EC. ASEAN is closer geographically to Burma and has its own perspectives," he went on.

"But we would encourage them to use their engagement as I believe they are pressing Burma to improve its performance," he added.

Meanwhile, Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans noted that ASEAN governments had been trying to encourage the ruling State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) in Rangoon to bring about reform, move forward the constitutional convention and engage in a meaningful dialogue with dissident leader Aung San Suu Kyi.

"I think we are all moving in the same direction and it's just a different judgment," he added.

Speaking to Thai reporters Foreign Minister Prasong Sunsiri said the EC stressed the importance of human rights and democracy in the new world order and wanted a quicker change of pace in these areas in Burma.

The ASEAN states reaffirmed that they would pursue constructive engagement, he added.

" Even if the changes are slow, they are going in the direction we all want," he pointed out.

ASEAN states maintain that Burma should be "encouraged" to change rather than be "pressured" to change, sources noted.

The presence of Cambodia Laos and Vietnam at the just concluded ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting probably "already makes Burma feel isolated," the sources said.

Malaysia, however, proposed that a timeframe be set so as to "stimulate" rather than allow change to "evolve naturally" in Burma, the sources said.

Singapore Foreign Minister Wong Kan Seng stressed the need for countries in the Asia-Pacific region to "develop together" if they are to enjoy prosperity and security.

"Political stability" and a policy of "openness" were necessary in Burma "as traders and investors need a safe environment and stability," he said.

Burma is to be invited to the 27th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting in Bangkok next year when ASEAN will launch its ASEAN Regional Forum which it has opened to the seven dialogue partners as well as China, Russia, Vietnam, Laos and Papua New Guinea.

ASEAN-Canada Revised Agreement Signed 28 Jul

BK2807073593 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0600 GMT 28 Jul 93

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] ASEAN and Canada have signed a revised economic cooperation agreement and the accord provides for regular consultations between both countries through a joint cooperation committee.

The agreement was signed during the ASEAN's six-plus-one meeting with Canada at the Post Ministerial Conference in Singapore.

The secretaries were the six ASEAN foreign ministers and the Canadian counterpart, Perrin Beatty. Malaysia was represented by Foreign Minister, Datuk Abdullah Ahmad Badawi.

Mr Beatty said the accord would further strengthen Canada's relationship with ASEAN which he described as one of the dynamic regions in the world.

The revised agreement puts particular emphasis on the vital role of the private sector and reflects a change in equal partnership between ASEAN and Canada in trade relations.

Bilateral trade rose sharply to more than U.S.$4 billion in 1992.

ASEAN Concerned Over European Statements

BK2907050693 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0415 GMT 29 Jul 93

[Text] Singapore, July 29 (OANA/BERNAMA)—ASEAN has expressed concern over recent statement by some European leaders, calling for the blocking of cheap imports from Asia into Europe.

Since European economies were facing serious structural problems, Singapore Foreign Minister Wong Kan Seng said ASEAN did not wish to underestimate the statements.

Nevertheless, Europe should muster the political will to identify and address these problems instead of turning inwards and encouraging protectionism, he added.

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) groups Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines and Singapore.

Speaking during a meeting between ASEAN and the European Community, led by its Vice-President Manuel Marin during the ASEAN Post Ministerial Conference here Wednesday, Wong said there was much scope to elevate ASEAN-EC relations from a donor-recipient relationship to one of mutually beneficial ownership.

Saying the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) would remain an open trading arrangement, Wong expressed the hope that the Single European Market (SEM) would also remain open.

He suggested that greater linkages be established between AFTA and the North American Free Trade Area (NAFTA) and SEM, similar to the linkages proposed between NAFTA and AFTA.

Results of ASEAN Ministerial Meeting Viewed

BK2907124393 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 29 Jul 93 p 1

[By Lee Kim Chew and Chai Kim Wah]

[Excerpts] ASEAN has started to create a pattern of relationships involving all the major players in the region that will help maintain stability and growth in the Asia-Pacific, Foreign Minister Wong Kan Seng said when ASEAN's Post-Ministerial Conference ended yesterday.

It brought together, for the first time, the foreign ministers of ASEAN's six members and seven dialogue partners, the United States, Japan, South Korea, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the European Community, as well as China, Russia, Vietnam, Laos and Papua New Guinea, for talks on regional security.

Their discussions, over an informal dinner last Sunday, launched an 18-nation ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) as a multilateral body to discuss security issues.

"This historic occasion marks the first time that all the major players in the Asia-Pacific have gathered together to discuss the future of our region," Mr. Wong said at a press conference. [passage omitted]

Asked by an Indian journalist whether South Asian countries could participate in the security dialogues, Mr. Wong said that he did not rule this out.

But, for the time being, the ASEAN Regional Forum had to be taken one step at a time, he said.

In an exclusive interview with THE STRAITS TIMES yesterday, the U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, Mr. Winston Lord, said he saw the forum as "a process where countries that have been historic enemies or might be antagonists in the future can talk to each other directly".

Besides launching the new forum ASEAN ministers also scored a breakthrough when Malaysia and Indonesia sorted out their differences over the East Asian Economic Caucus (EAEC) .

ASEAN officials will finalise details of the EAEC's objectives and procedures. Some APEC [Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation] members, particularly the U.S. and Australia, have viewed askance the all-Asian EAEC. They fear it could become a trade bloc to counter the industrialised countries.

ASEAN's move to make the EAEC a caucus within the more broadly-based APEC has, to some extent, placated their fears. But Japan and South Korea—potential EAEC members to power the caucus—are still hesitant about joining it because they do not want to offend the U.S.

ASEAN ministers have reassured their counterparts from the U.S., Canada, Australia and New Zealand, which are excluded from the EAEC, that they would promote an open trading system.

U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher said the U.S. now viewed the EAEC with interest and wanted to see how it would function.

To ensure that regional groupings did not become protectionist, various ideas were discussed to link the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) with both the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and the Single European Market.

Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs Perrin Beatty suggested that Canada and ASEAN conduct a joint study on AFTA-NAFTA links next year.

Summing up the annual dialogue, Mr. Wong said that the ministers had "very useful discussions" on issues ranging from the war in Bosnia, and nuclear proliferation, to the South China Sea.

He highlighted as "extremely useful" Mr. Christopher's statement that the U.S. would view any conflict over rival claims in the South China Sea very seriously.

ASEAN Governments are concerned at U.S. hesitancy in making clear its position on the dispute over the potentially mineral-rich Spratly Islands. They are claimed by China, Vietnam, the Philippines, Malaysia and Brunei. [passage omitted]

At the Post-Ministerial Conference, the ASEAN ministers also explained how the longstanding plans to make ASEAN a Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality, and Southeast Asia a nuclear weapons-free one were being adapted to post-Cold War changes.

The two proposed treaties will provide a code of conduct for relations between Southeast Asian states and other Asia-Pacific countries and a blueprint for friendly powers to be engaged in the region.

The plans will not interfere with rights of passage through the region.

Much of the discussion between ASEAN and its dialogue partners went smoothly, save for the discordant note when it came to the political situation in Myanmar [Burma]. [passage omitted]

Moves To Link NAFTA, AFTA, SEM Viewed

BK3007033793 Singapore BUSINESS TIMES in English 29 Jul 93 p 2

[Text] TALKS between ASEAN and its key trading partners ended yesterday with moves to link the ASEAN Free Trade Area with the Single European Market (SEM) and the North American Free Trade Area (Nafta).

The moves to link Afta with Nafta and the SEM emerged back-to-back with progress on the formation of an East Asian Economic Caucus and on efforts to strengthen the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (Apec) forum.

These developments, revolving around ASEAN, underscored the group's seriousness in preserving the open international trading system which has been a key factor in ASEAN's rapid economic growth.

ASEAN's intention to link Afta to the SEM was broached yesterday in a meeting between the current ASEAN standing committee chairman, Wong Kan Seng, and Manuel Marin, the Vice-President of the Commission of the European Communities, on the last day of the ASEAN Post-Ministerial Conference.

Mr Wong, who is also Singapore's Foreign Minister, said greater linkages could be established between Afta and the SEM on the model being proposed between Afta and Nafta.

Mr Wong said that Afta, while reducing tariff barriers within ASEAN, would not erect barriers against other countries.

In closed-door talks between ASEAN and the EC, both sides agreed to get the private sector to be actively involved in strengthening the EC's presence in Southeast Asia. ASEAN countries would also be assisted to diversify their links and businesses in Europe, according to Mr Marin.

To boost trade between the SEM and Afta: —European Business Centres (EBC) are being set up in ASEAN capitals. These centres would provide information to businessmen about the SEM and about market conditions in ASEAN;

—The EBCs would supplement the work of the Joint Investment Committees and will support increased trade and investment promotion efforts in both directions;

—An EC-ASEAN sub-committee on trade has already been set up and has been meeting to solve trade problems between the two sides.

—To promote private sector direct investments, the EC International Partner Scheme has taken off, with new partner banks "signing up all the time";

—Also, the European Investment Bank has for the first time been empowered to finance projects in Asia. One of the first EIB projects in ASEAN is near completion, with more in the pipeline.

A day earlier, ASEAN and the US agreed to lay the groundwork for linkages between Afta and Nafta, which brings together the US, Canada and Mexico.

A joint study on Afta-Nafta links would be done next year. The US would also plan seminars in ASEAN countries about Nafta.

More significantly, the US would also be pushing for more American investments in Afta and US ambassadors would be touring the US to promote investment opportunities in ASEAN.

Stepped-up investments into ASEAN would be timely for the six-member South East Asian group, which is facing the threat of diversion of foreign investments to the emerging economies of China and Vietnam.

Japan

White Paper Notes Concern Over DRPK Missiles

OW3007015993 Tokyo KYODO in English 0144 GMT 30 Jul 93

[Text] Tokyo, July 30 KYODO—Japan is seriously concerned about North Korea's development of a new intermediate-range missile that has the potential of reaching many parts of Japan, the Defense Agency said in an annual white paper released Friday [30 July].

Entitled "The Defense of Japan," the paper said that if North Korea succeeds in developing the Nodong I missile, it will become "dangerous" because it is capable of carrying nuclear weapons. North Korea is suspected of trying to develop nuclear weapons.

"The missile will be able to reach most of Japanese territory if Pyongyang deploys it to specific areas on its soil," the paper said. The paper was approved by Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa's cabinet after Toshio Nakayama, director general of the Defense Agency, submitted it to the cabinet.

North Korea tested the new missile, which has a range of 1,000 kilometers, in the Sea of Japan in late May, according to Defense Agency officials.

In addition, the communist country has been suspected of extracting plutonium, an essential material for making nuclear weapons, from two nuclear waste sites about 95 kilometers north of Pyongyang.

North Korea announced on March 12 that it would pull out of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty (NPT), but the country suspended the withdrawal hours before it was to become effective on June 12.

The Japanese White Paper said the Korean peninsula is one of the areas where military tensions remain high.

Regarding a separate military issue, the paper said that Russian military forces in East Asia pose a threat to "stability" in the Asia and Pacific region. It said Russia has modernized its military forces and has accumulated considerable power.

The paper also said that China is modernizing its naval, land and air forces and is deploying new CSS-5S medium-range missiles.

The document touched on Japan's moves in the post-cold war era, saying it is useful for Japan to exchange security dialogue and military personnel with South Korea, China, Russia and Southeast Asian countries to deepen mutual understanding.

In particular, the paper said it is very important for Japan to promote mutual understanding and trust with Russia through personnel and other exchanges.

The paper referred to the participation of the Self-Defense Forces (SDF) in the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), saying the SDF has been able to contribute to the UNTAC by using its rich experience and technology.

A contingent of about 600 engineering Ground Self-Defense Force (GSDF) personnel worked in Cambodia as part of the 22,000-member UNTAC from last October to March this year. Another GSDF engineering contingent of 600 personnel have worked there since March.

The paper also said that international military situations are getting better as a whole, despite an increase in regional and ethnic conflicts in the world following the end of 45-year cold war, which began shortly after World War II.

But the paper said regional and ethnic rifts have led to senses of uneasiness and instability in the world.

Akashi: Human Rights Not Dependent on Economics

OW2907113093 Tokyo KYODO in English 1116 GMT 29 Jul 93

[Text] Tokyo, July 29 KYODO—Yasushi Akashi, chief of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), on Thursday [29 July] disputed the widely held Asian view that economic development is a precondition for the spread of democracy and human rights.

Akashi, speaking at the Foreign Correspondents' Club of Japan, said he expects "parallel, simultaneous progress" on both political and economic fronts in Cambodia in the wake of the successful holding of elections there.

"I do not think the choice is between primacy of economics and development, and democracy," Akashi said.

Akashi made the remarks after being asked if Cambodia could be a test case for disproving former Singaporean Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew's theory that a country must first have economic development as well as "good government" before a working democracy can follow.

Lee, whose views as an elder statesman still carry substantial weight in Asia, has argued against excessive rights of the individual at the expense of the community as a whole.

Some Asian countries have argued that western concepts of democracy are unsuited for Asia and that the emphasis on individual and universal human rights is a mask for western cultural imperialism.

Akashi said that during spirited debates in Phnom Penh, some western representatives in Cambodia appeared "impatient and mechanical" in their quest to apply human rights outright, irrespective of regional, national, or cultural differences.

Meanwhile, representatives of the six-nation Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), "who somehow felt they had a secret formula for a regional approach," failed to come up with convincing arguments, he said.

"I asked them a lot of questions and it turned out that there's no such thing as a unique regional approach," he said.

Akashi said UNTAC has been vigorously trying to educate the Cambodian population about the importance of democracy and respect for human rights.

He said the campaign has facilitated the emergence of five "powerful" and "quite articulate" nongovernmental human rights organizations in Cambodia, with members numbering over 150,000 in a country with a population of only about eight million.

In the end, Akashi said the growth of the middle class in Cambodia will become the "real guardian" of democracy and human rights. "There's a long way to go," he added.

In talks with Akashi on Tuesday, Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa said Japan would provide 200,000 dollars to further the U.N.'s human rights education efforts in Cambodia.

A small-scale U.N. contingent to remain in Cambodia after UNTAC suspends its operations is expected to include about 10 human rights watchers.

In a related development, UNTAC announced earlier Thursday in Phnom Penh the arrest of a Cambodian prison official on charges of human rights violations.

Groups Begin Nongovernmental Network in Indonesia

OW2907133493 Tokyo KYODO in English 1136 GMT 29 Jul 93

[Text] Tokyo, July 29 KYODO—Civic groups in Japan that are trying to help Indonesia inaugurated a new national network, the first of its kind, on Thursday [29 July] to foster bilateral ties between nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and citizens of the two countries.

In an international symposium in Tokyo commemorating the creation of the Japan NGO network on Indonesia, the head of the group, Hiroyoshi Kano, called the network unprecedented.

He said it aims "to represent voices of Japan's Indonesia-related NGOs in the international NGO community as well as to pressure the Japanese Government and world bodies for more efficient aid to developments in Indonesia."

Although Japan is Indonesia's largest bilateral donor with some 2.2 billion dollars in annual aid, ties between NGOs and citizens of the two countries have been limited and weak, Kano said. Japan also is Indonesia's largest trading partner.

Kano, who also is a professor at Tokyo University, stressed that Japanese aid and investment have a large impact on Indonesia. He said Japanese NGOs can play a key role in monitoring Japanese activities and helping to protect the livelihood of many people.

Abdul Hakim Nusantara [spelling of name as received], chairman of the Indonesian Legal Aid Foundation, the nation's leading NGO, urged Japanese NGOs in a commemorative speech "to pressure the Japanese and Indonesian Governments to build and develop a human rights impact assessment as the basis upon which aid is granted to development projects in Indonesia."

"The role of the (Indonesian) NGOs is clearly as a facilitator in the process of social transformation, or more precisely in the process of social emancipation of the poor, the uneducated and those groups failing to benefit from development," Hakim said.

"Although the power holders are undeniably unhappy with NGOs working in defense of the weaker members of society as a result of their vocal and open criticism of the government apparatus, they are however unable to call a halt to NGO involvement in this work."

More than 100 people, including senior officials of government aid agencies, attended the inaugural symposium. Its working title is "the role of NGOs in the development of Indonesia."

Takashi Kaneko, a panelist who is the chief spokesman of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), called for NGO activists "to join dialogue with the government aid agency to improve official development aid (ODA) projects with constructive criticism."

Indonesia-related Japanese NGOs hosted the annual conference of the International NGO Forum on Indonesia in Odawara, Kanagawa Prefecture in March last year.

After more than a year of preparations, they established the new network for such activities as information exchange, development education and problems facing the two governments, Kano said.

The network publishes a quarterly newsletter in Japanese and plans to issue English editions soon, Kano said.

LDP Allows Former Member Ishiba To Rejoin

OW2907074793 Tokyo KYODO in English 0723 GMT 29 Jul 93

[Text] Tokyo, July 29 KYODO—The Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) agreed Thursday [29 July] to allow a former rebel member to rejoin the party, party officials said.

Shigeru Ishiba voted for an opposition no-confidence motion against the government of Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa on June 18, and one month later successfully ran as an independent candidate from Tottori Prefecture in the House of Representatives election. With Ishiba's return, the strength of the LDP in the 511-seat lower house increased to 225 seats.

Yohei Kono Elected New LDP President 30 Jul

OW3007050693 Tokyo KYODO in English 0453 GMT 30 Jul 93

[Text] Tokyo, July 30 KYODO—Chief Cabinet Secretary Yohei Kono on Friday [30 July] was elected president of the long-governing Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), defeating his rival former Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe.

Kono, 56, who replaces Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, will probably become the first LDP president without premiership since the party's founding in 1955. That is because the LDP failed to secure a majority in the House of Representatives in the July 18 general election.

Miyazawa announced his resignation as LDP president on July 22 to take responsibility for the party's split and poor showing in the election.

Kono's election as LDP president came the day after seven opposition parties and a parliamentary group nominated Morihiro Hosokawa, 55, as prime minister of a non-LDP coalition government.

Hosokawa, head of the Japan New Party (JNP), is certain to be named prime minister when a mandatory special session of the Diet is convened next week, probably on August 5.

In a vote by 370 LDP parliamentarians and representatives from the party's local chapters, Kono collected 208 against 159 garnered by Watanabe, 70. Three votes were invalid.

Kono succeeded in gaining widespread support from young LDP members across factional changes by calling for political reforms under a rejuvenated party leadership.

Later Friday, Kono will reshuffle the party's three top executives, including the post of the secretary general, party officials said.

He became the government's chief spokesman last December. In 1985, Kono served as director general of the Science and Technology Agency under a coalition government of the LDP and the New Liberal Club (NLC).

The NLC was formed in 1976 by LDP breakaway members, including Kono, in the wake of the Lockheed bribery scandal, which culminated in the arrest of former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka. He returned to the LDP in 1986 after the group disbanded because of infighting.

Kono has been elected 10 times to the lower house, and is the eldest son of the late Ichiro Kono, an LDP strongman who had the construction and agriculture portfolios before his death in 1965.

Says Coalition Not 'Monolithic'

OW3007090993 Tokyo KYODO in English 0857 GMT 30 Jul 93

[Text] Tokyo, July 30 KYODO—Newly elected president of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) Yohei Kono vowed Friday [30 July] to reconstruct the party so it could win the next House of Representatives general election expected in the near future.

In a news conference at LDP headquarters, Kono also criticized attempts by seven opposition parties and one parliamentary group to form a coalition government, saying they are not "monolithic" with different goals and qualities.

He also said the process the opposition parties used Thursday to nominate Morihiro Hosokawa of the Japan New Party as their candidate for prime minister was "very difficult to understand."

Kono, who won the LDP presidency over former Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe earlier in the day, will compete against Hosokawa for the prime ministership in the special Diet session to be convened around August 5.

Hosokawa is expected to win the post—which has been held by LDP presidents over the past 38 years—since the LDP failed to secure a majority in the July 18 general elections for the House of Representatives.

Kono, 56, the chief cabinet secretary, told the press conference he wants to enact drastic reform of the party to win back public trust of his party and of Japanese politics, which plunged due to a series of scandals involving politicians.

He said the very fact that he won the presidency over Watanabe, who is the head of the LDP's No. 3 faction, proves that the "myth of factionalism" within his party is fading.

Kono said the party should aim to comprehensively achieve the introduction of a new electoral system, which puts together single-seat constituencies and a proportional representative system, and prevention of corruption.

"Political reform has been one of my main goals over 17 years," Kono said. "It must be carried out at any cost upon consensus from the Japanese public."

Turning to opposition plans to form a non-LDP coalition government, Kono urged Hosokawa to express his opinions at the special Diet session, saying the Japanese public has "great anxiety and some interest" in the coalition plan. The opposition camp's whole plan for a non-LDP, non-communist coalition should be made clear as soon as possible, he said.

He highly evaluated Hosokawa's experience as a politician, including that as the governor of Kumamoto Prefecture.

But referring to the reported role of former LDP member and Shinseito [Japan Renewal Party] Chief Secretary Ichiro Ozawa in pushing Hosokawa as the candidate, Kono said there is a "double structure of power" within the opposition block.

Ozawa was a political protege of Shin Kanemaru, a former LDP power broker who is currently standing trial on tax evasion charges.

Kono was elected the 16th LDP president earlier in the day to replace Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, who offered to resign last week to take responsibility for the party's poor showing in the July 18 lower house election.

Kono won 208 votes against 159 votes collected by Watanabe in a vote by 370 LDP parliamentarians and representatives from the party's local chapters. One lower house member was absent from the voting and three votes were invalid.

He will serve as LDP president until September 30, when the remainder of Miyazawa's 2-year-term as LDP chief expires.

KYODO Profiles New LDP Leader

OW3007073793 Tokyo KYODO in English 0700 GMT 30 Jul 93

[Text] Tokyo, July 30 KYODO—Yohei Kono's decade as leader of a Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) splinter party is likely to serve him well as new president of the LDP, which is destined to sit on the opposition benches after 38 years in power.

Taking over the top party post in tough times could also help Kono clean his slate within the LDP, whose leadership had been reluctant to offer him plum posts because of his disloyalty.

Currently serving as Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa's chief cabinet secretary, Kono is known as a succinct orator able to strike a rapport with voters.

His election Friday [30 July] in a 208-159 vote against former Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe reflects his colleagues' hopes the affable Kono will help convince the public the scandal-riddled LDP is intent on changing its ways.

In campaigning for the LDP presidency, Kono, 56, stressed the importance of a generational change in leadership, and the need to restore public trust in the party.

Watanabe, 70, leader of the LDP's third largest faction, is a symbol of the old school of LDP politicking.

In 1976, Kono won public accolades as a courageous young turk when at 39, he and six other legislators left the LDP in protest over the Lockheed bribery scandal involving former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka and formed the New Liberal Club (NLC). At the time, Kono said he believed the LDP had served its purpose, and its era was over.

Although it won 23 seats in its first elections for the two houses, the NLC fell apart because of infighting and its numbers dwindled to four in the 1979 election. In 1983, the party joined a coalition government under the administration of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Kono was named head of the Science and Technology Agency, his first cabinet post.

The NLC disbanded in 1986 and Kono rejoined the LDP, becoming a member of the faction headed by Miyazawa.

Like Miyazawa, Kono is a strong proponent of the Constitution's Article 9, which bans the use of force to resolve international conflicts. He has also taken a forceful stand on promoting nuclear disarmament.

Miyazawa tapped Kono as chief cabinet secretary last December as the LDP sought to recover from a money-and-mobsters scandal. Ironically, Kono did not use the mandate to push through political reforms aimed at routing corruption.

Miyazawa's administration was doomed by an LDP splinter group which gave the government a vote of no-confidence over its failure to implement reforms.

The son of influential politician Ichiro Kono, Kono was the richest member of Miyazawa's cabinet. He said much of the 12.4 billion yen in assets he reported this year was inherited from his father.

Ichiro was reputed to have maintained close ties with shadowy right-wing fixer Yoshio Kodama, who after his release from imprisonment as a Class-A war criminal used riches accumulated during the war to finance conservative politicians.

A graduate of Waseda University, Kono also spent two years at Stanford University in the United States.

He worked for Marubeni Corp., a major trading company, and a family business before entering politics at age 29 in 1967, two year's after his father's death. He has been returned 10 times from Kanagawa Prefecture.

Four Dailies Comment on Candidate Hosokawa

OW3007022893 Tokyo KYODO in English 0159 GMT 30 Jul 93

[Text] Tokyo, July 30 KYODO—Japan's four leading national dailies on Friday [30 July] welcomed the seven opposition parties' nomination of Morihiro Hosokawa as their joint prime minister candidate.

Among the four papers—the ASAHI SHIMBUN, the MAINICHI SHIMBUN, the YOMIURI SHIMBUN and the NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN—the MAINICHI called Hosokawa "a flag bearer of the new generation with originality."

The MAINICHI also praised his accomplishments as Kumamoto governor as well as his decision and his understanding of the times in organizing the Japan New Party. The national daily expected Hosokawa "to show his leadership as a top national leader and a man of action."

The MAINICHI, however, criticized that the opposition alliance virtually "sealed" its position on the political character of the Shinseito (Japan Renewal Party) which had played a key role in "money politics" as the (formerly) largest faction of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party. The daily added, "It is a contradiction for a political reform-oriented coalition to evade a settlement of corrupt politics."

The economic daily NIHON KEIZAI said, "The opposition alliance's choice of Hosokawa symbolized the change of politics." The daily said, "Hosokawa, while serving as Kumamoto governor, has been a promoter of decentralization and administrative reform." It added, "like governor-turned-U.S. President Bill Clinton, Hosokawa is a statesman with a grassroots way of thinking."

The NIHON KEIZAI urged Hosokawa "to concentrate on promoting political reforms with simple honesty."

The ASAHI SHIMBUN hailed the opposition bloc's "drastic choice" and urged the coalition government to take the basic posture of "openness and transparency" which it said the LDP has lacked during its 38-year-long monopoly of power.

Its rival mass circulation daily YOMIURI SHIMBUN said, "We want the eight parties to coordinate their policies through a process that is open to public scrutiny."

However, the ASAHI said, "A new coalition government will be a transitional administration until the next general election following electoral reforms."

The YOMIURI SHIMBUN said, "Hosokawa must clarify the coalition government's political ideals and show what the new government plans to do for the public. He must not forget that he has to prove to the public that his coalition is not just an odd union of parties. He must do this by implementing concrete policies on key issues."

The YOMIURI also said, "It is admirable for the coalition to seek to establish new cooperative relations for peace and prosperity in Asia, apparently learning from Japan's mistakes in World War II."

But at the same time the daily criticized the opposition saying, "We are still frustrated by their regressive attitude toward the liberalization of rice imports and a highly evasive attitude toward tax reform."

Non-LDP Coalition, End of One-Party Rule Viewed

OW2907155793 Tokyo KYODO in English 1514 GMT 29 Jul 93

[By Takehiko Kajita]

[Text] Tokyo, July 29 KYODO—Japan is set to see a genuine coalition government for the first time in more than four decades, a move that wrests the reins of power from the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) at the expense of political stability.

After the watershed July 18 general election, attention focused on whether the LDP could maintain its grip on power as seven noncommunist opposition parties tried to hammer out policy differences and take a united front in ending the LDP's 38-year rule.

The LDP's failure in the poll to recapture a majority in the predominant lower house made it possible for Japanese to seriously consider the unthinkable—a change of government.

In the political jockeying that followed, the Afzghle-Party [name as received] alliance began a fierce battle to coax two new conservative parties with swing votes in a coming prime ministerial election to their respective sides.

Despite the LDP's poor showing in the election, the five parties—the Social Democratic Party (SDP), Shinseito (Japan Renewal Party), Komeito [Clean Government Party], the Democratic Socialist Party and United Social Democratic Party—initially seemed to have little chance of forming a government.

This was because the Japan New Party (JNP) and Sakigake (Harbinger) were seen to be outside the five-party alliance in forging a non-LDP, noncommunist coalition.

For a while, it looked like the LDP would perpetuate its rule by taking the JNP and Sakigake as coalition partners. The two new parties repeatedly reiterated that the SDP's left-leaning stance on defense and foreign policy would hamper efforts to form a stable coalition government.

The JNP and Sakigake, especially mindful of the need to see through political reform featuring electoral changes and anticorruption measures, laid down conditions for a coalition government when they announced a joint political reform package.

While the five-party alliance agreed to the conditions, the LDP, desperate for the control of government, also accepted political reform plans developed by the JNP and Sakigake in a radical departure from its earlier stance of adamantly opposing such proposals.

But the LDP's eleventh-hour effort to woo the JNP and Sakigake failed to bear fruit. The two new parties expressed skepticism about the LDP's stance on reform efforts and said they could not extend a helping hand to the long-ruling party.

Early this week, the leaders of the two parties finally voiced clear support for a non-LDP coalition government, saying they would back a joint prime ministerial candidate put forward by the alliance if the forces agree to form a coalition government that aims to push for domestic political reform.

With Thursday's [29 July] formal agreement on basic policy matters between the five parties and the JNP-Sakigake alliance, it is now a foregone conclusion that the next government will be non-LDP and noncommunist because their combined parliamentary strength outstrips that of the LDP.

The seven parties have a total of 245 seats in the 511-seat lower house, compared with the LDP's 225.

Despite its historic significance, the next government expected to be led by JNP leader Morihiro Hosokawa, faces rough days ahead. It remains unclear how the first full-scale coalition government in Japan since 1948 will tackle a number of domestic and international challenges.

The seven parties, while reaching accord on fundamental policy matters, could split in the face of pressure on Japan to take a bolder approach to international peacekeeping efforts under U.N. auspices. This is because the SDP, still the second largest political party with 70 lower house seats, has yet to change its position that the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty and Japan's Self- Defense Forces are unconstitutional.

Amid expectations that infighting will plague the parties, analysts believe it is doubtful the coalition will manage to take additional economic-stimulus measures to pull Japan out of the prolonged economic slump which followed the burst of the "bubble economy."

"The question is how far the seven parties can go while restraining themselves from acting selfishly," said Tadashi Iyasu, professor of political sociology at Ryukoku University in Kyoto and author of several books on Japanese politics.

He said political reform, spearheaded by the seven-party coalition, is of key importance because entrenched LDP factionalism made it virtually impossible to achieve it.

As examples of the bad effects of factionalism, Iyasu cited money-drenched politicking, a scandal-breeding triad consisting of a single political party, a powerful bureaucracy and big business.

Should the coalition succeed in removing these sources of seemingly unending political scandals, it will develop into a more full-fledged and stable government through mergers of parties and further disintegration of the LDP, Iyasu and many other political analysts say.

Seminar Focuses on Corporate Political Donations

OW2907135493 Tokyo KYODO in English 1102 GMT 29 Jul 93

[Text] Karuizawa, Nagano Pref., July 29 KYODO—Political donations by corporations was the focus of discussions at a three-day seminar opened Thursday [29 July] by the Japan Association of Corporate Executives (Keizai Doyukai) at the summer resort of Karuizawa, Nagano Prefecture.

Delegates said the debate was sparked by a remark by Jiro Ushio, chairman of Ushio Inc., who claimed that the business community's common sense favors continuation of corporate donations until a new system is formulated.

Shinji Fukukawa, vice president of Kobe Steel Ltd., responded by saying a new system for political donations has to be established in view of the changing political situation.

Yoshihiko Miyauchi, president of Orix Corp., called for an end to political donations by corporations after a period of three to five years.

Donations by the business community have come under fire since a series of payoff scandals surfaced.

The conservative Liberal Democratic Party, which has been in power since its founding in 1955, failed to win a majority in the powerful House of Representatives in the July 18 general election, paving the way for transfer of power to a coalition of opposition parties.

Masaru Hayami, chairman of the association, said the business community has already completed donations to parties for the current year and a decision for the future should be made in line with the outcome of political reforms.

The attendants welcomed a Japan- U.S. agreement to set objective levels for Japan's imports to reduce its global trade surplus, they said.

It is natural for Japan to set macroeconomic targets since the United States has made clear plans to slash its budget deficit step by step, they said.

Kazuaki Harada, vice president of the Sanwa Research Institute, said it would be better for Japan to lay down such targets in order to prevent a further rise in the value of the Japanese yen.

The association, meanwhile, reported that an overwhelming majority of its members named political reforms as the most urgent task facing the new government set to take over power from the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP]. But it also said 84.7 percent of its members described the LDP as the party to be supported by the business community.

Think Tank Defends System for Works Projects

OW2907132493 Tokyo KYODO in English 1218 GMT 29 Jul 93

[Text] Tokyo, July 29 KYODO—A Japanese think tank on Thursday [29 July] defended the existing tender system for public works projects, currently under fire for encouraging bid-rigging and other illicit practices among construction companies.

The Tokyo-based Research Institute of Construction and Economy said in a report that making the screening process of bidders more transparent will help combat bid-rigging and other unfair practices concerning public works projects.

The report said the existing construction tender system is close to that of Britain and is far from peculiar by international standards.

The report said the limited open bidding system which the United States has suggested should be adopted in Japan is not very different from Japan's existing system, depending on the method of limiting .

Former Minister's Wife Arrested for Buying Votes

OW2907134193 Tokyo KYODO in English 1103 GMT 29 Jul 93

[Text] Saga, July 29 KYODO—Police on Thursday [29 July] arrested the wife of the former health and welfare minister on suspicion of buying votes during campaigns for the July 18 House of Representatives election.

Police nabbed Kyoko Yamashita, 70, the wife of Tokuo Yamashita, 73, who had won in the recent election for the ninth time from Saga Prefecture in southwestern Japan.

Tokuo Yamashita, of the dominant Liberal Democratic Party, has also served as transportation minister and chief cabinet secretary.

Yamashita's wife allegedly offered 100,000 yen to several assembly members in an attempt to win votes in Imari city in late June.

One city assembly member was arrested along with her on suspicion of vote buying. The arrest of the two brought the number of Yamashita's backers busted in connection with the election scam to 25, including 21 Imari City Assembly members.

The number of assembly members arrested accounts for two-thirds of the 30-member assembly of Imari, some 40 kilometers west of Saga, the provincial capital.

1.5-Trillion-Yen Deficit Reported in FY92

OW3007080793 Tokyo KYODO in English 0736 GMT 30 Jul 93

[Text] Tokyo, July 30 KYODO—The Finance Ministry announced Friday [30 July] that the government posted a 1.5 trillion yen fiscal deficit in fiscal 1992 largely due to sluggish income tax revenues.

According to the final figures by the ministry, there was a 2,341.5 billion yen shortfall in revenues despite an 844.1 billion yen nontax income, including those from the Bank of Japan, while the government could only reduce its expenditures by 800.6 billion yen.

Adding 3.8 billion yen earned from special taxes, Tokyo ended up posting a 1,544.7 billion yen account deficit. These past two years have been the only time since World War II that the government has operated in the red.

Tax revenue was about 3.5 billion yen larger than a preliminary figure released earlier this month, which ministry officials said is in the common range of adjustment arising from technical fine tuning.

The nontax revenue included the 780 billion yen collected from the Bank of Japan, raised partly by selling securities amid lower domestic interest rates.

The government was able to save 553.4 billion yen on its payment of interest rates for government bonds also due to the softer rates, the officials said.

The deficit should be supplemented by the same amount from reserves. However, since the reserve is virtually empty, the official debt consolidation fund will be utilized to cover the deficit.

Minister Seeks Rice Purchase Price Freeze

OW3007042093 Tokyo KYODO in English 0358 GMT 30 Jul 93

[Text] Tokyo, July 30 KYODO—Farm minister Masami Tanabu asked an advisory panel Friday [30 July] to approve a freeze on the government's rice purchasing price to be paid to farmers in 1993.

The move came after contentious talks between the government and the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP). The former had fought for a drop in the rice price, and the latter hotly pressed for an increase.

The Rice Price Council, an advisory body to the farm minister, is expected to endorse the price freeze, the second in as many years, with 60 kilograms of rice valued at 16,392 yen.

Lower prices were advocated by the government in light of the 3.6 percent drop in rice production costs in 1992, and because of the Uruguay Round of global trade talks that will take place this fall.

The idea met hard resistance from the LDP, which is facing the end of its 38-year monopoly on power and is adamantly in favor of courting the powerful rice vote. LDP members have been discussing the rice price issue since Thursday night, with some saying the "possibility of the LDP taking power once more hinges on whether we can raise the rice price."

The government, trying to make a deal, proposed the amount of subsidies including payment toward the rice distribution, be set at 10.5 billion yen, in exchange for a price freeze. However, it was finally forced to accept the higher sum of 16.8 billion yen.

Tokyo To Subsidize Dairy Farms Starting 2 Aug

OW2907133993 Tokyo KYODO in English 1118 GMT 29 Jul 93

[Text] Tokyo, July 29 KYODO—The Farm Ministry said Thursday [29 July] it will provide a subsidy to dairy farmers, starting August 2, to make up for production cutbacks due to slumping demand for milk products.

Ministry officials said slow demand has boosted butter inventories above optimum levels. The officials said milk products makers with excess inventories will be given 6,900 yen per ton to ease the burden of monthly storage charges.

They said milk output in April and May increased by an average 2.4 percent over a year earlier against a 0.2 percent decline in consumption of milk products.

Butter held in stock totaled about 49,000 tons or seven months' supply at the end of June, compared with an optimum level of two months' supply, the officials said.

They said the relief project, which will be continued until next February, will cost the government about 1.7 billion yen.

Mongolia

Chinese Premier Said To Plan Ulaanbaatar Visit

OW1707131293 Tokyo KYODO in English 1255 GMT 17 Jul 93

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, July 17 KYODO—Ailing Chinese Premier Li Peng plans to pay an official visit to Mongolia toward the end of this year, diplomatic sources in the Mongolian capital said Saturday [17 July]. They said China had formally informed the Mongolian Government that Li hopes to visit if his health recovers.

Li, 65, called off a trip to Mongolia and four former Soviet republics in Central Asia in late April because of poor health. The official Chinese news agency XINHUA later confirmed that the premier has a minor heart problem. Li is recuperating steadily but doctors limit his duties to avoid overwork, an official said.

North Korea

PRC Politburo Delegation Leaves Pyongyang

SK2907112893 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1118 GMT 29 Jul 93

[Text] Pyongyang, July 29 (KCNA)—The Chinese party and government delegation with Hu Jintao, member of the standing committee of the Political Bureau and member of the secretariat of the Central Committee [C.C.] of the Communist Party of China, as its head and Chi Haotian, member of the C.C., CPC, state councillor and minister of national defence, as its deputy head, which had participated in the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the Korean people's victory in the great fatherland liberation war, left for home today, concluding a four-day visit to Korea.

It was farewelled at Pyongyang Railway Station by O Chin-u, member of the presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and minister of people's Armed Forces; Politburo members of the C.C., WPK Choe Kwang, chief of general staff of the Korean People's Army, and Kye Ung-tae, secretary of the C.C., WPK; Choe Tae-pok, alternate Politburo member and secretary of the C.C., WPK; and officials concerned and Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zheng Yi and his embassy officials.

During its stay the delegation visited Mangyongdae and other places in the city.

Meeting Commemorates Founding of PRC Army

SK3007045793 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0417 GMT 30 Jul 93

[Text] Pyongyang, July 30 (KCNA)—A soldiers' meeting was held at the Ok Pong-nin unit of the Korean People's Army on the occasion of the 66th founding anniversary of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Invited to the meeting were Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zheng Yi, Military Attache Yin Guangtao and officials of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.

Speeches were exchanged at the meeting.

Rights Group Urges Change in ROK Security Law

SK2907114793 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1048 GMT 29 Jul 93

[Text] Pyongyang, July 29 (KCNA)—The secretariat of the Amnesty International in a report "South Korea—'National Security Law [NSL]' and Human Rights Examined by Practice" published in June urged the South Korean "government" to immediately revise the NSL to suit the international covenant on civil and political rights and other human rights standards so that there might be no more arrest of prisoners of conscience.

The report said that although Kim Yong-sam has become "president" with a promise to improve human rights, the "National Security Law", the main obstacle to the improvement of human rights, is left intact.

Noting that Kim Yong-sam still keeps behind bars the prisoners of conscience by invoking the "National Security Law", the report criticised this as a violation of the basic rights of humanity.

Kim Il-song Receives Koreans From Japan

SK2907115093 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1107 GMT 29 Jul 93

[Text] Pyongyang, July 29 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today received the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan headed by Yi Chin-kyu, first vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), on a visit to the socialist homeland to participate in the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the victory in the fatherland liberation war.

Kim Yong-sun and officials concerned were present on the occasion.

First Vice-chairman Yi Chin-kyu extended highest glory and thanks to President Kim Il-song and wished him good health and long life, representing the loyalty of all the Chongnyon functionaries and the 700,000 Koreans in Japan, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory in the fatherland liberation war.

President Kim Il-song gladly received the members of the congratulatory group and had a cordial talk with them.

He arranged a luncheon for them.

Daily Warns Japan Against Nuclear Development

SK3007060093 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0443 GMT 30 Jul 93

["Who Really Poses Threat?"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, July 30 (KCNA)—Japanese Foreign Minister Muto recently cried that North Korea's "nuclear development" poses a "grave threat not only to the security of the Asia-Pacific region but also to the security of the world community" and that a "determined attitude" should be shown to check it.

Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today says that contrary to his remarks, it is not the fictitious "nuclear development" by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea but Japan's nuclear armament that poses a threat to the security of the Asia-Pacific region and the world community.

In a commentary titled "Who Really Poses Threat?" The paper notes:

Japan's nuclear armament is now being stepped up in real earnest at a very dangerous stage.

Japan has long since wanted to be a nuclear power. It has already developed nuclear technologies and nuclear-delivery means. For its stockpile of a larger amount of plutonium than necessary, Japan is called "plutonium power." It is fully prepared to become a nuclear power any time it wants to be.

In raising outcries over the fictitious "nuclear development" by the DPRK, the Japanese authorities are seeking to push ahead with their own nuclear armament under that pretext and fend off the accusing fingers pointed at Japan.

With no amount of trick can they ever cover up their nuclear design or veil their true color as those bringing dark nuclear clouds.

The Japanese authorities must act with discretion.

DPRK, Laos Reach Consular Agreement 30 Jul

SK3007105893 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 30 Jul 93

[Text] Pyongyang, July 30 (KCNA)—Ratification instruments of consular agreement between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Lao People's Democratic Republic was exchanged here today.

The protocol on the exchange was signed by Vice-minister of Foreign Affairs Song Won-ho and Lao Ambassador to Korea Ponmek Dalaloi.

Kim Il-song Receives Greetings From Fidel Castro

SK2907114093 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 29 Jul 93

[Text] Pyongyang, July 29 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message of greetings from Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory in the fatherland liberation war.

The message dated July 24 says:

I, in the name of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, the government and people of the Republic of Cuba and in my own name, extend warm fraternal greetings to you, the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory in the fatherland liberation war.

It is a pity that the industrious Korean people are still undergoing the sufferings of national division caused by the moves of the imperialists although many years have passed since the country was divided and war ceased.

The Cuban people actively support the devoted efforts of the Workers' Party of Korea, the government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to build socialism and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country on the principle of independence and great national unity.

We are satisfied with the fact that although our two countries are undergoing difficulties and hardships, they are standing firm in one socialist trench and the relations between the two parties, two governments and two peoples are further strengthening day by day.

I wish you and your people new success in the just struggle for socialist construction and national reunification.

I pay highest respects to you.

Defense Minister Meets Cuban Military Officials

SK3007105493 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT 30 Jul 93

[Text] Pyongyang, July 30 (KCNA)—O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, today met and had a friendly talk with visiting Santamaria Cuadrado, vice-minister of Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba.

Present on the occasion were colonel general of the Korean people's Army Chong Chang-yol and the military attache of the Cuban Embassy here.

Meeting Marks Anniversary of Cuban Revolution

SK3007054793 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0427 GMT 30 Jul 93

[Text] Pyongyang, July 30 (KCNA)—A central meeting commemorating the 40th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada barracks in Cuba was held at the People's Palace of Culture Thursday.

Addressing the meeting, Vice-Premier Chang Chol said the attack on the Moncada barracks was a declaration of a new start of the Cuban Revolution and a historical event that kindled the flame of struggle and heralded the dawn of revolution for the Cuban people who were languishing under the domination of imperialism and its stooges' misrule.

"After the victory of the revolution," he said, "the fraternal Cuban people have reliably defended the gains of revolution and the socialist system under the correct guidance of the Communist Party of Cuba headed by Supreme Commander Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz without the slightest vacillation under the harsh condition of continued manoeuvres of aggression, interference and blockade on the part of the United States."

"The Korean people sincerely rejoice at the achievements recorded by the Cuban people who are making a triumphant advance, blazing the trail of socialism in the Western Hemisphere, and extend active support and firm solidarity to their just cause of defending the sovereignty of the country and the gains of revolution and winning the victory of the socialist cause," the vice-premier declared.

He stated that the Korean people would always fight shoulder to shoulder with the Cuban people on the road of struggle against imperialism and for independence and socialism in the future, too.

Jorge Lescano Perez, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee and first secretary of the Havana City Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, who is leading the Cuban party, Government and military delegation, spoke next.

He said the heroic struggle of the Korean people in the Fatherland Liberation War was a banner of struggle encouraging the people worldwide. "Under the outstanding guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the people and the People's Army of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea waged an arduous struggle against the aggressive forces wearing the mask of the United Nations and, at last, forced the enemy to come to the truce talks and sign the Armistice Agreement. For this, the heroic struggle of the Korean people was recorded on a page of history," he said, and went on:

"The Korean people, under the leadership of the party and the great leader, turned out in postwar reconstruction with the heroic spirit displayed in the war and excellently built the national industry and agriculture and many cities."

Stressing that the Korean question must be solved by the Korean people themselves without any interference of outside forces," he stated: "Cuba and Korea led by the great parties and great leaders will always advance forward."

The meeting was attended by Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea Kim Chung-nin.

Army Chief Meets Iranian Military Group

SK3007044993 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0407 GMT 30 Jul 93

[Text] Pyongyang, July 30 (KCNA)—Choe Kwang, chief of the general staff of the Korean People's Army [KPA], Thursday met and had a friendly conversation with the military delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran led by Commander of the Air Force Mansur Satari.

Present there were KPA General Cho Myong-nok and the military attache of the Iranian Embassy here.

PLO's 'Arafat Visits Various Sites in Pyongyang

SK3007081193 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0109 GMT 28 Jul 93

[Excerpts] A delegation of the state of Palestine led by Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, president of the state of Palestine, chairman of the executive committee of the Palestinian Liberation Organization and commander-in-chief of the Palestinian Revolutionary Armed Forces, visited the Mangyongdae Students and Children's Palace and the monument to the victory in the fatherland liberation war on the afternoon of 27 July.

The delegation was escorted by Comrade Kang Hui-won, candidate member of the Political Bureau of the Workers' Party of Korea Central Committee and vice premier of the Administration Council; Chon Chae-son, general of the Korean People's Army; and (Chang Sung-kil), vice foreign minister.

When the delegation arrived at the Mangyongdae Students and Children's Palace, numerous students and children warmly welcomed the delegation.

Yi Yong-dok, vice chairman of the league of Socialist Working Youth of Korea Central Committee, and other responsible functionaries at the palace greeted the delegation. [passage omitted]

The delegation also visited the monument to victory in the fatherland liberation war. [passage omitted]

Angolan, Nepalese Officials Meet With Envoys

SK2907114493 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1027 GMT 29 Jul 93

[Text] Pyongyang, July 29 (KCNA)—Angolan Prime Minister Marcolino Moco, when he received the Korean ambassador on July 22, said that man-centred socialism built by the Korean people with the chuche idea as its guiding idea under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is invincible and it is throwing its brighter rays as time flows.

General Secretary of the Nepal Workers and Peasants Party Narayan Man Bijukche, when the Korean ambassador paid a courtesy call him on July 18, said that Korean socialism led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has become the banner of socialism and inspires the world people with deep confidence.

The Pyongyang declaration is the banner of the international communist movement, he said.

Workers Party Secretary Meets Pakistani Official

SK2907115293 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1113 GMT 29 Jul 93

[Text] Pyongyang, July 29 (KCNA)—Choe Tae-pok, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, held talks with Rafiq Ahmad Sheikh, secretary general of the Pakistan People's Party, today.

Both sides discussed a matter of further strengthening and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Reportage on War Veterans Conference Continues

Veterans Hold Pyongyang Gatherings

SK3007060293 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0445 GMT 30 Jul 93

[Text] Pyongyang, July 30 (KCNA)—Gatherings of delegates who had participated in the National Conference of War Veterans took place at the victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum, the February 8 House of Culture and other places of Pyongyang.

At the gatherings of various forms which were held divided into units, services and arms old comrades-in-arms in the fatherland liberation war had emotion-packed meetings.

The veterans spoke about the outstanding commanding art of the great leader President Kim Il-song and his benevolent love for the revolutionary soldiers and recalled with deep emotion the feats performed by units and comrades-in-arms in the fierce war.

They firmly pledged to remain faithful to the party and the leader in the future, too, as in the past.

Kim Chong-il Sends Gifts to Veterans

SK2907113793 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 29 Jul 93

[Text] Pyongyang, July 29 (KCNA)—The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, chairman of the National Defence Commission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and supreme commander of the Korean People's Army, sent 60th birthday and birthday tables to 124 veterans who had participated in the national conference of war veterans.

They are anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, heroes of the Republic, generals and officers of the Korean People's Army, scientists, men of culture, workers and other working people who had performed feats in the anti-Japanese revolutionary war in the 1930s-40s and in the fatherland liberation war in the 1950s to defend the independence of the country and national sovereignty.

They received 60th birthday and birthday tables on July 28.

Hero of the Republic Kim Song-chun, a general of the Korean People's Army, said:

I cannot find proper words to express thanks for the love and benevolence of Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Chong-il. He is, indeed, the benefactor of the veterans and the sun of life.

Ho Kum-sun from Uiju County, North Pyongan Province, said:

Loving care for us war veterans and our life of high value and happiness can be seen only in our country guided by the illustrious leader.

We veterans will further glorify our-style socialism centring on the popular masses.

Daily Hails Veterans Conference

SK3007020193 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0000 GMT 23 Jul 93

[NODONG SINMUN 23 July editorial: "We Warmly Congratulate the National Conference of War Veterans"]

[Text] Party members and working people are proudly achieving and succeeding in socialist construction on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of victory in the fatherland liberation war. At this juncture, the National Conference of War Veterans is being held according to the decision by the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee and the party Central Military Committee amid the thrilling reality in which upsurges in political conditions have been created throughout the country.

War veterans of our revolution are the core forces of our party and revolutionary armed forces as well as the vanguard fighters for the socialist cause. Our party is now highly demonstrating its might as an ever-victorious party. Our People's Army is becoming an indomitable, strong army. Also, socialism of our own style is being vigorously advanced without the slightest faltering no matter how difficult the circumstances. This is because a great number of war veterans in our country were trained in the cold-wind-swept dense forest of Mt. Paektu and became strong in the bloody battlefields of Naktong River.

The first generation of war veterans grew up in our country during the anti-revolutionary struggle. During the anti-revolutionary war in which we had to pioneer the road of the Korean Revolution by bloodily fighting against the Japanese imperialist aggressors who were armed to the teeth, Korean youth communists followed the great General with rifles in their hands to participate in the holy war to liberate the fatherland. The revolutionary army emerged in our country for the first time then. Also, the first generation of war veterans started to emerge.

The ranks of war veterans in our revolution increased matchlessly during the great fatherland liberation war against the U.S. imperialists' aggression of arms. The fatherland liberation war was a life or death fight determining whether our people once again became slaves of the imperialists or maintained their honor and dignity as masters of their destiny.

In order to defend the fatherland that was saved by the great leader and which is more precious than our lives, our people sent a great number of their sons and daughters to the frontline. They fought heroically against the enemies with the indomitable spirit of our anti-revolutionary predecessors. They are the proud war veterans of the second generation of our revolution.

In a protracted period from the 1930s, through the 1950s, and to the present, war veterans of our revolution have made great achievements for our fatherland and people in the course of devoted struggle, while upholding the leadership of the party and the leader.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has said: While anti-Japanese fighters made immortal contributions to saving the lost fatherland, heroes of the fatherland liberation war greatly contributed to defending our fatherland from U.S. imperialist aggression and to demonstrating the heroic spirit of our liberated people to the world.

Brilliant victories in the two rounds of fierce revolutionary wars and in the second-stage, serious, social revolution could not have been achieved without war veterans, including the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters who are the seniors and vanguard fighters of our revolution. In addition, we cannot talk about the construction of the indomitable party, revolutionary government, and a-match-for-a-hundred powerful revolutionary army without them.

The sacred blood and perspiration of our war veterans who were willing to sacrifice their youth and lives for the party, leader, fatherland, and revolution by vigorously grasping the weapon of the revolution [hyokmyongui mugi] in the most difficult situations, have been preserved in all of the precious achievements that are being glorified today in our fatherland as a socialist power of independence, self-reliance, and self-defense.

Truly great are the achievements of war veterans who contributed to realizing the cause of fatherland liberation, defending national sovereignty, and advancing the socialist cause by conducting a bitter class struggle and by pushing their way through the fierce revolutionary war's sea of fire. We will forever recall their achievements.

The entire country's party members, working people, and new generations are very pleased that war veterans across the country—who performed immortal exploits for our fatherland and people in repulsing the imperialist force of aggression by participating in the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and the great fatherland liberation war under the leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song—gathered at one place to hold the historic conference. They also warmly welcome them.

Amid our party's great expectation and exceptional interest, the national conference of war veterans is being held on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of victory in the fatherland liberation war.

It is of great historic significance in the struggle to endlessly safeguard, adhere to, and consummate the socialism of our own style with our people's political life and the might of their singlehearted unity.

The national conference of war veterans marks a significant occasion in constantly glorifying the tradition of loyalty to the party and the leader and singlehearted unity displayed by war veterans in the whole course of the protracted and arduous Korean revolution.

The tradition of loyalty to the party and the leader and singlehearted unity displayed in our revolution was provided by the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, the first generation of war veterans, and it has been kept pure and clean up to date.

Our war veterans set the brilliant example of the loyalty to the party and the leader in the days of stern trials with their firm faith that if there is no leader, there will be no revolution and fatherland.

History has witnessed numerous people who have participated in wars and many war participants who have performed exploits. However, it does not know of any revolutionary who is like our war veterans who highly worship and admire their leader, are firm in faith and sense of obligation, and went through water and fire to implement the idea and intention of the party and the leader.

The loyalty of our war veterans who have glorified the proud tradition of single-hearted unity through decades have been fully displayed today in upholding the leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Our preceding generations became barrels and bombs in safeguarding our comrade supreme commander, the destiny of the fatherland and nation, and carried on the tradition of singlehearted unity. Like the preceding generations, the war veterans should cherish deep in their hearts the faith as firm as iron to strengthen our revolutionary ranks' unity and cohesion in every possible way who are firmly united around the party.

A loud voice of faith of our veterans determined to devotedly fight for the dear leader with loyalty to him as their life and blood will ring out of the conference hall. This will clearly show to the people of the world how excellent the spiritual world of the Korean war veterans is.

The conference will serve as an occasion in which our party members, working people, and new generations strongly wage struggle to learn from the loyalty of war veterans. The blood ties between the party and the whole people will be further tightened and strengthened.

The national conference of war veterans is a historical conference which brings a revolutionary turn in the struggle for and steadfastly defending the our socialism of our won style which was won and glorified at the cost of blood and completing it to the end.

Our war veterans are the vanguard fighters and standard-bearers of the socialist cause. Our war veterans, who were tempered through the stern trials of the war and kept the strong faith and will, should invariably struggle throughout their entire lives with the spirit and mettle of soldiers shouldering guns. In so doing, the revolutionary spirit of Paektu and Chollima will be overflowing in the entire society, and the chuche revolutionary cause will be consummated in the end.

The current war veterans conference marks an important occasion which makes it possible for our war veterans to further enhance their leading role in unstintedly exalting the superiority amd might of socialism of our own style. Through the current conference, all war veterans, regardless of whether they are ones serving in the People's Army or ones who are serving socialist construction, will renew their firm determination to live and struggle in the spirit of walking on swampy roads and crossing blazing rivers of fire as they did in the days of the war. The war veterans' determination is synonymous with our people's determination.

With the current conference as an occasion, all of our party members and the working people will more firmly take the oath to defend and add luster to socialism of chuche, which is precisely our life and living, to the end whatever the adversity like our war veterans who, in the most arduous periods in the past, outstandingly performed their role as the defenders of the fatherland and as the vanguard fighters of the socialist cause with firm faith in certain victory and strong will. Thus, a revolutionary upsurge will be effected in all fields of the revolution and construction, and the complete victory of socialism will be expedited.

The national conference of war veterans this time was a significant conference which bestowed a great encouraging strength upon our new genrations. Through the current conference our new generations will realize deep in their hearts the truth that only those who are infinitely loyal to the leader [yongdoja] and love their fatherland, nation, and people like the heroes of the fatherland liberation war can become outstanding revolutionaries whom the whole country and all of the people recognize, and the revolutionary ethos of living and struggling, like war veterans, will be further enhanced among our new generations. At the same time, the conference will become a significant momentum in leading our new generations not only to more deeply realize how much blood and sweat the war veterans of the first and second generations of our revolution shed and how many lives they sacrificed in order to provide today's outstanding socialist system and happy socialist life, but also to renew their firm determination not to waste the noble blood and sweat shed by our fallen revolutionary fighters.

The national conference of war veterans, which is of great historic significance in our people's political life and in their performance of the socialist cause, is a dignified conference which can be convened only in our socialist fatherland of chuche which is creating the proud history of invincibility under the tested leadership of the great party.

The history of mankind has witnessed numerous wars, small and large, to defend countries and many war veterans who participated in these wars and performed exploits. However, the social status of war veterans and the social attitude toward them are different in each country.

Our socialist fatherland of chuche which was founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and which has been glorified by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is a great fatherland which infinitely treasures those war veterans who performed heroic exploits in the arduous anti-imperialist struggle periods. The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, identifying our war veterans as a model of revolutionaries of our times and as the eternal national pride of our posterity, has warmly looked after and led them so that they can continue to forever traverse their militant road, shining with glory.

Apart from our party's benevolent love and its politics of benevolence, we cannot tell that old fighters and war veterans who have fought their way through all sorts of arduous roads have outstandingly performed leading roles in all fields of the revolution and construction, including party building, government building, Army building, and socialist construction, nor can we think that they are glorifying with strong fighting spirit and zeal tomorrow's military [word indistinct] as creative exploits today.

By seeing to it that the tower of victory in the fatherland liberation war was built as a commemorative tower for the ages on the foot of Potonggang river on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the war, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il saw to it that the exploits of the veterans of our revolution can shine forever in the history of the fatherland.

The war veterans of Korea and the Korean people who live and carry out the revolution in the bosom of the great leader and the great party are the most dignified and happiest men.

Today, our war veterans—who glorified their heyday of youth by pushing their way through the stern storm of the revolution by following the great leader—bring their fruitful life into full display by invariably taking the road of new ten million-ri of the revolution thanks to the leadership and great love of the comrade supreme commander.

All the war veterans and people, cherishing deep in their hearts the foremost glory and happiness, should devote their every wisdom and zeal in the struggle to protect, adhere to, and consummate the socialism of our own style to the end.

The chuche revolutionary cause which was pioneered and upheld with armed forces by our veterans in accordance with the leadership of the party and the leader has not ended yet and its future road is long and difficult as ever.

Our war veterans should resolutely safeguard the party and the leader with the attitude of a soldier holding a gun which was always the case in the whole course of our revolution which started from the anti-Japanese day extending through the arduous days of war until the present day. They should also be a firm standard bearer of the party in fulfilling the chuche revolutionary cause.

Revolution is faith and faith is victory. All war veterans and people should cherish deep in their hearts the conviction of sure victory that the chuche revolutionary cause could be accomplished regardless of any storm as long as there is tested leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. They should faithfully uphold the leadership of the party and the leader, and fully display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and working hard in every sector of the national economy.

It is currently important to defend, protect, and develop the chuche socialist cause to strengthen the nation's defense power.

The present situation is still strained and the enemies' war provocative maneuvers opposing our Republic still continue. The war veterans and all of the people should not slacken the tension even for a moment. They should live and struggle in a militant way with such zeal as the one they displayed when they waged a decisive battle, wearing a military uniform blackened with gunsmoke, and with an indomitable mind as the one they displayed when they devoted their all for its victory.

The war veterans who are posted on the defensive line of the nation should strengthen the Armed Forces in every by fully meeting the party's policies and lines. War veterans, who are defending the posts of socialist construction, should take the lead in further consolidating the all-people and entire-country defense system.

With the current conference serving as a momentum, our war veterans should pay great attention to the struggle to firmly prepare new generations as dependable inheritors of the revolution.

The war veterans should be mindful that it is their revolutionary duty to bring up new generations of the revolution splendidly. It is also their duty to lead them to be true loyalists so that they would absolutely believe in and follow the leader [suryong] and the leader [yongdoja], share their life, death, and destiny with the party in any adversity, as the first and second generations did, steadfastly holding in their hands the relay baton of the chuche cause.

The war veterans should be deeply aware that reunifying the fatherland, the greatest long-cherished national aspiration, is their lofty revolutionary obligation, and that they should devote their all for the lofty cause of the fatherland's reunification.

The party's confidence and expectation toward the war veterans in the struggle for safeguarding and defending socialism and for its victory are particularly great. As long as our veterans—who are the core elements of our party and the revolutionary Armed Forces—uphold the party with loyalty and firmly link the past and the future of the Korean revolution with the bloodline of chuche, our socialist cause will be infinitely ever-victorious, and our socialist fatherland will be infinitely prosperous.

Overseas Koreans Send Greetings to Leaders

Greet Kim Il-song

SK2907114393 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 29 Jul 93

[Text] Pyongyang, July 29 (KCNA)—The great leader Generalissimo Kim Il-song received messages of greetings from the secretariat of the Association of Korean Journalists and Publishers in Japan and other enterprises of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) and its organisations, the Korean News Service and other working bodies, local headquarters and branches of Chongnyon, and schools at all levels under Chongnyon and compatriots of all strata, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory in the fatherland liberation war.

Messages praise the victory in the fatherland liberation war as a brilliant victory of the outstanding military idea and strategy and tactics of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, an ever-victorious, iron-willed brilliant commander, and his chuche-based war method and commanding art.

The messages wish Generalissimo Kim Il-song good health and long life.

The great leader President Kim Il-song received congratulatory letters from the headquarters of Koreans in China of the National Alliance for the Country's Reunification (Pomminnyon) and the Committee for the Promotion of Korea's Reunification in the Commonwealth of Independent States, a joint message of greetings from the Canada headquarters of Pomminnyon, the Canada headquarters of the National Alliance of the Youth and Students for the Country's Reunification (Pomchonghangnyon), the Canada headquarters of the Council for the Promotion of the Country's Peaceful Reunification, the Korean Women's Society for National Reunification in Canada and New Korea Times, and congratulatory letters and messages and silk banners from many other overseas Korean organisations and individuals.

Greet Kim Chong-il

SK2907115393 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1104 GMT 29 Jul 93

[Text] Pyongyang, July 29 (KCNA)—The dear leader Marshal Kim Chong-il received congratulatory messages from the secretariat of the Association of Korean Journalists and Publishers in Japan and other organizations of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) and their affiliated bodies, the Korean News Service and other enterprises, local headquarters, chapters and branches of Chongnyon, schools at all levels under Chongnyon and Koreans overseas on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Korean people's victory in the fatherland liberation war.

The messages said that the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il acclaimed by the Korean people as the chairman of the National Defence Commission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and supreme commander of the Korean People's Army is an iron-willed brilliant commander who is leading the chuche-based cause of army building to a victory with his extraordinary military intelligence, matchless grit and tested commandership.

The messages wished Marshal Kim Chong-il good health and long life.

Meanwhile, Comrade Kim Chong-il received congratulatory letters from the headquarters of Koreans in China of the National Alliance for the Country's Reunification (Pomminnyon) and from the Committee for the Promotion of the National Reunification in the Commonwealth of Independent States, a congratulatory message in joint name from the Canada regional headquarters of Pomminnyon, the Canada headquarters of the National Alliance of Youth and Students for the Country's Reunification (Pomchonghangnyon), the Canada headquarters of the Council for the Promotion of the Peaceful Reunification of the Country, the Society of Korean Women in Canada for the National Reunification and the New Korea Times office, and congratulatory letters and messages and silk banners from many other overseas Koreans organisations and Koreans abroad.

Workers Party Head Attends Friendship Meeting

SK2907114193 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 29 Jul 93

[Text] Pyongyang, July 29 (KCNA)—A joint friendship meeting of Korean working people and foreign delegations was held here Wednesday to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the great fatherland liberation war.

Present there was Choe Tae-pok, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Party leaders and members of party delegations of different countries, and members of the delegation of the International Liaison Committee for Reunification and Peace in Korea (Cilreco) led by Secretary General Guy Dupre were also present.

Speaking at the meeting, Choe Tae-pok said that the visit of foreign party delegations greatly inspired the Korean people in struggling for socialist construction and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country while repulsing all manner of challenge of the imperialists with a single-hearted unity of the leader, the party and the masses. Our party and people will in the future, too, firmly join hands with the parties of many countries of the world on the road of accomplishing the cause of independence against imperialism and of socialism, he stated.

Then foreign party leaders took the floor.

Vladimir Dado, chairman of the Slovak Communist Party, said:

Participating in the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the great fatherland liberation war, I keenly felt once again that no one on earth could break the strength of the Korean people, the strength of single-hearted unity of the leader, the party and the masses.

Chairman of the Nepal Workers and Peasants Party Narayan Man Bijukchhe stated that the Korean people were dealing blows at the imperialists' manoeuvres with practical achievements, holding ever higher the banner of socialism.

Juan Romos, general secretary of the C.C. [Central Committee], the Communist Party of the Peoples of Spain, stressed that the great victory of the Korean people in the fatherland liberation war was a result of the outstanding strategy and commanding art of the great leader General Kim Il-song.

El Hadj Boubacar Diallo, general secretary of the Party for Unity and Progress of Guinea, said: The Korean people are rallied around the party and the leader as firm as a rock. This might of singlehearted unity makes the imperialists tremble. The achievements registered by Korea under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a paragon to be followed by all of us.

V.I. Anpilov, delegate of the "Working Russia" movement who is chairman of the Executive Committee of the Movement and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Workers' Party of Russia, said:

The reality of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea today practically shows all of us that the popular masses can certainly consolidate the sovereignty of the country, if they maintain independence by firmly uniting as one man.

Preben Moller Hansen, chairman of the Danish Workers' Party, common cause, said that his party will further develop friendly relations with the Workers' Party of Korea and always actively support the Korean people's struggle for the reunification of the country.

Secretary general of the Cilreco Guy Dupre declared that the Cilreco will more valiantly wage the solidarity movement for the reunification and peace of Korea in the future, too.

Those who had taken part in the national conference of war veterans also spoke at the meeting.

The participants in the meeting deepened the feelings of friendship, singing songs and reciting poems.

KCNA Reviews 30 Jul NODONG SINMUN

SK3007060593 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0453 GMT 30 Jul 93

[Review of NODONG SINMUN]

[Text] Pyongyang, July 30 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today carries a photo-accompanied report that the great leader President Kim Il-song visited the Korean Revolution Museum, a picture he posed for with officials of the museum, a photo-accompanied report that he received the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan and a photo-accompanied report that he had a picture taken with the builders and creative staff who had participated in the construction of the monument to the victory in the fatherland liberation war.

Seen in the paper are a message of greetings sent by President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to France Albert Rene on his reelection as president of the Republic of Seychelles and a message of greetings to President Kim Il-song from Walid Joumblatt, president of the Socialist Progressive Party of Lebanon, on the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the fatherland liberation war.

The paper reports that the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received gifts from foreign heads of state and government, foreign governments, party and delegates and personages on the 40th war victory day.

President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il sent thanks to the artists and employees of the Mansudae art studio and helpers who had taken part in the creation of depictive sculptures and construction of the monument to the victory in the fatherland liberation war, says the paper.

The paper carries a message of greetings sent by the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea to the second congress of the Constitutional Democratic Rally of Tunisia.

Gatherings of delegates to the National Conference of War Veterans took place in different parts of Pyongyang, according to the paper.

Carried in the paper are an account of a joint friendship gathering of Korean working people and foreign delegations to mark the 40th war victory day, accounts of the sojourn of foreign delegations in Pyongyang and words of foreigners about the military parade and demonstration of one million people held in Pyongyang.

The paper informs the readers that functions were held in foreign countries and the Resist America and Aid Korea Memorial Hall reconstructed on an expansion basis in China was opened to visitors on the occasion of the 40th war victory day.

The paper hits at the Japanese authorities for slandering the DPRK over "nuclear development."

It observes the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the DPRK and Iceland and the independence days of Peru and Vanuatu.

Radio Discusses Role of Successor to Leader

SK3007024693 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1000 GMT 14 Jul 93

[Unattributed Talk: "The Decisive Role of The Successor to The Leader in Consummating The Cause of Socialism And Communism"]

[Text] The revolutionary theory of chuche elucidates that the successor to the leader [suryong] plays a decisive role in inheriting and consummating generation after generation the revolutionary cause pioneered by the leader, that is, the cause of socialism and communism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The basis in inheriting the party's cause is to correctly solve the question of the successor to the political leader [chongchijok suryong].

The question of the successor building the party of the working class party is synonymous to the issue of inheriting the position and role of the political leader. The leader's leadership position and role should be invariably inherited by his successor. In consummating the revolutionary cause of the working class, that is, the cause of socialism and communism, the issue of inheriting the leadership position and role of the political leader is inevitably presented. This is because the revolutionary cause of the working class, the cause of socialism and communism, is the historic cause which is to continue generation after generation. It is also related to the fact that the history of the international communist movement has witnessed that whenever the generation of the revolution was changed, plotters [ummoga] and schemers [yasimga] emerged and attempted to usurp the leader's leadership rights and, thus, caused much harm to inheriting the leader's cause.

Steming from these inevitable demands of the revolutionary cause of the working class the issue of inheriting the political leader's leadership position and role, that is, the question of the successor to the political leader, is presented. In a nutshell, the issue of inheriting the leader's revolutionary cause, that is, the question of the successor to the political leader, is an important question. It is of fundamental significance in consummating the cause of socialism and communism.

The successor to the leader succeeds to the position and role of the leader, who pioneered the road of the revolution for the first time. The leader of the working class is the center of life of the social and political organism as the highest mind of the working masses, as the center of their unity, and as their supreme leader whereas his successor, as well, occupies the position as the highest mind of the popular masses, as the center of their unity, and as the center of leadership and plays roles in consummating the cause of socialism and communism.

The successor to the leader, first of all, resolutely safeguards and defends the guiding ideology of the revolution created by the leader and further develops and enriches the guiding ideology in conformity with the demands of the developing revolution. Thus, he illuminates the future road to consummate the leader's revolutionary cause, that is, the cause of socialism and communism. Resolutely safeguarding the revolutionary ideology created by the leader and deepening and developing it is one of the basic problems in consummating the leader's revolutionary cause.

The leader's cause is precisely the work to realize the leader's revolutionary ideology. When the leader's revolutionary ideology is safeguarded, deepened, and developed, the cause of socialism and communism can be vigorously advanced without any inclination and vicissitudes and consummated to the end. If and when the leader's revolutionary ideology cannot be resolutely safeguarded and defended, socialist and communist construction loses its guiding principle and runs about in confusion.

The successor to the leader brilliantly illuminates the road ahead for consummating the cause of socialism and communism by safeguarding and defending the leader's revolutionary ideology and deepening and developing it with resolute revolutionary principle and far-sighted ideological and theoretical wisdom. The successor to the leader also consummates the cause of socialism and communism to the end by defending the purity of the revolutionary tradition created by the leader and by embodying it in all fields of the revolution and construction.

The revolutionary tradition is the bloodline which links the lifeline of the revolution and is the cornerstone for the ages which makes it possible for the revolution to be victorious by surmounting any difficulties. Only when we resolutely safeguard, defend, and develop the purity of the revolutionary tradition created by the leader can we constantly advance the revolution into a higher stage and consummate the cause of socialism and communism to the end, using the revolutionary ideology, the communist revolutionary spirit, the noble revolutionary achievements, the struggle experience, and the work method and habit as a cornerstone for the ages.

The successor to the leader also brilliantly defends the tradition of single-hearted unity achieved by the leader and makes the revolutionary ranks an eternal strong social and political group by more firmly rallying the popular masses around the party organizationally, ideologically, morally, and volutionally. The single-hearted unity of the revolutionary ranks should be invariably defended and further strengthened in the entire course from the formative period of the revolution to its completion so that the cause of socialism and communism, which can be said to be a great social change, can be consummated to the end.

Historic experiences show that the single-hearted unity of the party and the popular masses should be strengthened as the revolution and construction advance. The successor to the leader consummates the cause of socialism and communism by defending the single-hearted unity of the revolutionary ranks and by more firmly deepening it.

The successor to the leader also wisely leads the popular masses to the sacred struggle to consummate the revolutionary cause pioneered by the leader through his outstanding leadership method and leadership art. The cause of socialism and communism is a very colossal work to completely realize the working masses' independence, which is unprecedented in history. Such colossal, historic cause requires the excellent and tested leadership of the leader [yongdoja] who leads it. When there is no leader [yongdoja] who wisely leads this colossal, historic cause in the performance of the cause of socialism and communism, neither the issue of coloring the whole society with the leader's [suryong] ideology, the issue of presenting the strategies and tactics of the revolution, nor the issue of achieving single-hearted unity of the revolutionary ranks can be correctly solved.

The successor to the political leader of the working class inherits the excellent and tested leadership ability that the leader [suryong] has mastered as it is and leads the cause of socialism and communism to victory.

Thus, the successor to the political leader as the center of the social and political organism plays a decisive role in consummating the cause of socialism and communism.

The historic lesson of the frustration of socialism in the former Soviet Union and many countries in East Europe clearly proves that the successor to the political leader is precisely the destiny of socialism, that is, the destiny of the revolution.

The revolutionary theory of chuche, by clarifying the theory regarding the decisive role that the successor to the leader plays in consummating the cause of socialism and communism, has produced another great ideological and theoretical achievement in the development of the revolutionary theory of the working class.

* Pyongyang Seeks Self-Sufficient Auto Industry

932C0159A Seoul NAEWOE TONGSIN in Korean 10 Jun 93 pp D1-D4

[Published by Agency for National Security Planning (NSP)]

[Text] North Korea has lately increased auto imports from overseas, drawing public attention.

Radio Moscow on 1 April reported that North Korea imported about 4,000 cars from Gorki Motor Co. last year and that this year again its orders for "Volga" cars are on the steady increase, pushing up Russia's auto exports.

North Korea's imports include not only Russian, Japanese, and German products but recently ROK products as well, arousing further public interest. It is importing ROK-made cars through Chinese traders, and according to ROK businessmen operating in Dalian, Liaoning Province, "riding on a boom of South Korean cars in China, more than 70 of them were smuggled into North Korea through Najin Port early this year."

North Korea's increasing auto imports are seen as showing that its 35 year-old policy to develop its auto industry has failed to produce results and that the cars it is currently manufacturing on its own are not functioning properly in its characteristic mountainous terrain.

North Korea had established the policy that "as far as the cars we use for ourselves are concerned, we, as a socialist industrial nation, will make them and produce them on our own instead of buying them from other countries." It then built the Tokchon Automotive Factory in 1958 in Tokchon County, South Pyongan Province, with the aid of the former Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and built the 2.5-ton-capacity "Sungni [Victory] 58" truck as a trial product. Pyongyang has since been calling on all party members, technical personnel and workers for technical innovations in the auto industry. At the same time, it added new workshops and carried out expansion projects at the Tokchon factory in the First Seven-Year Plan period (1961-70) and the Six-Year Plan period (1971-76), introducing mechanization and automation. It also changed the name to the Sungni General Automotive Factory, building it up as its only "factory specializing in trucks." According to what had been known until recently, the Sungni General Automotive Factory employs some 7,000 workers, has 18 affiliated factories which supply it with steel sheets, electrical parts, lumber, and precision machine parts.

In August 1989, with new buildings with a total floor space of more than 100,000 square meters built and equipped with more than 30 new production processes, Sungni became complete with its radiator, rubber parts and electric bulbs, electrical, and battery plants, which were known to have added to its production capacity. North Korea announced that the expansion project created the capability of self-producing all the parts and materials required in car manufacturing, and moreover, it doubled the production capacity, quadrupling it in the case of the Chaju-ho [Independence Model] car. A more specific study showed that the annual production of the 10-ton Chaju-ho truck and the Konsol-ho [Construction Model] truck had thus increased to 2,000- and 100-car levels respectively. Despite the expanded facilities, however, it has been known that the production line for the Kumsusan truck, needed at coal mines and other mines, is not operating—reportedly because of the unavailability of fuel for the massive 40-ton truck and of safety problems the truck has for operations under mountainous or steeply inclined conditions.

Types of autos being produced at the Sungni Automotive Factory include: Sungni 58 the production of which began in November 1958, Chaju-ho 10-ton dump truck (1964), Kumsusan-ho 40-ton dump truck (1979), T'ujaeng-ho [Struggle Model] 3.5-ton truck (1970), Sungni 1010-type 6-ton truck (1960), Sungnisan-ho 25-ton truck (1970), Konsol-ho 25-ton truck (1974), Sungni 415-type 5-passenger car (1961), Paektusan-ho passenger car, and the Kaengsaeng-ho [Rejuvenation Model] jeep.

North Korea is largely producing on its own parts and engines for the cars it manufactures. This is based on instructions from Kim Il-song, who said: "If we should buy cars from capitalist countries instead of producing them for ourselves, we would soon be forced to discard them because of a lack of parts. We would be running the risk of being caught in the trap of neocolonialism." North Korea thus manufactures all parts and engines it needs, beginning with the "Chaju-ho engine" which it started to produce in 1964 and subsequently increased the number of its cylinders and power to fit different types of cars.

A look at the "Sungni 58" truck, a typical North Korean-made truck, reveals this: As far as parts that do not affect the truck's functions too much—such as the bed and body—are concerned, the make is extremely crude. However, the processing of parts for each components is superior; in particular, it uses aluminum alloy for the cylinder head to improve the cooling effect. The function of the starting motor is also considered good. Meanwhile, for electric apparatus and some parts requiring precision processing, it used foreign products—the Soviet-made carburetor, fuel pump, distributor, bearings, and tires; the German-made regulator; the French-made brake master-cylinder, and the Japanese-made ignition coil.

North Korea's biggest problem in developing its auto industry came from the fact that it—under the principle of self-reliance in the economy—had been negligent in bringing in new technology from advanced countries, that as a result, it failed to increase the power of its engine to meet the demand of the increasingly heavy duty of the vehicle, and that it has been unable to import essential raw materials which it should have.

North Korea , while self-sufficient with steel and lumber needed for its car production, is experiencing a severe shortage in rubber required for tire production. The tire shortage has been a problem since the initial stage of its auto production. Even today, it is far from being resolved.

Kim Il-song stressed at every opportunity the need of stable tire supply to ensure regular car production. He first made a strong call for an increased tire supply at the 18th expanded plenum of the fourth party Central Committee in 1968. And at the 13th plenum of the fifth party Central Committee, he put forth "the task to build tire factories in every province" and "set up tire recapping shops in every province" under the responsibility of the chairman of the provincial people's committee and the responsible functionary of the provincial party committee. Especially, in his 1984 "speech at a meeting of responsible functionaries in the extracting, machine and chemical industries," he instructed the State Administration Council to "work out measures to import rubber needed for the tire production," noting that "tire and gasoline are the biggest snag we have struck."

The completion of the expansion projects at the Sungni Automotive Factory gave North Korea the production capacity of some 33,000 cars per year (as of 1991). Meanwhile, the number of cars in operation in North Korea is estimated at 260,000. Those cars are collectively managed by each province, city, county, agency or enterprise under the control of the State Administration Council, in compliance with "the collective management and operation program on motor vehicles"—a program put into effect nationwide in 1963 following a trial run for more than five years in Nampo City.

The collective management and operation program, says North Korea in its propaganda, is a revolutionary and creative method that suits the socialist-communist principles, making it easier to set up repair bases and strengthen inspection and maintenance on a routine basis and is very useful to foster the collectivist spirit among transportation workers. But the program's main purposes are said to be to control empty car operations while the absolute shortage of trucks continues, to salvage parts from old vehicles, and to prevent transport delays caused by lazy drivers.

These facts were clearly seen when Kim Il-song referred to the collective management and operation program and said that "we no longer have the trouble of leaving vehicles idle due to a lack of parts or of hunting up and down for parts, or when he complained that "workers in the transport industry are failing to organize the transportation service from a position befitting the master."

For collective automotive control, North Korea is systematically operating the special transport units, the intensive transport units, and the long-distance transport units, on the basis of each province, city, county, and enterprise, with the inspection and control over the management and operations of cars entrusted to the "Automotive Management Office."

* English, Japanese Study Given Preference

932C0158A Seoul NAEWE TONGSIN in Korean 6 May 93 pp C1-C4

[Published by Agency for National Security Planning (NSP)]

[Excerpts] Following the collapse of the socialist world, North Korea, which had being carrying out a foreign language education program giving preponderance to Russian, has recently been rapidly strengthening English and Japanese language study instead.

With its pursuit of socialist camp diplomacy centered around the former Soviet Union, its socialist suzerain, North Korea has been carrying out Russian-centered foreign language education. However, as the socialist world collapsed with the democratic upheaval in the Soviet Union and Eastern European in the late 1980's and these country's relationships with North Korean deteriorated, North Korea completely readjusted its Russian-centered foreign language education.

That is, in June of 1991 North Korean downgraded Russian from a category one foreign language to category two and gave shape to an English and Japanese-centered foreign language education policy by strengthening not only English, which had already been designated as a category one language in 1964, but also Japanese language education, which had been designated as a category two language together with Chinese and German.

North Korea's conversion of its foreign language education program from a Russian to an English and Japanese-centered one is said to be in keeping with Kim Chong-il's instructions. It is said that in December 1990, immediately after the realization of the talks on the normalization of North Korean-Japanese relations, Kim Chong-il gave instructions "to strengthen Japanese language education, since business with Japan will increase in the future," and subsequently, to promote improved relations with the United States and to strengthen English language education also.

In accordance with this, the cabinet's Education Committee gave instructions that each college set up a policy securing teachers for English and Japanese language education and is encouraging college students to study English and Japanese. Also, it is educating by vastly raising the relative importance of English education, such as by organizing school education so that the ratio of English to Russian language courses taken is 8:2 in high school and 3:2 in college.

The fact that North Korea is strengthening its English and Japanese language education is supported by various examples.

First of all, in the case of English education, we can mention the fact that they have newly instituted English conversation television programming. Beginning 1 February, Central Television set up an English language education program centered on general conversation and has been broadcasting it every Monday at 1800 for 15 minutes. To increase its educational effectiveness, this program is being rebroadcast every Thursday. The reason for this broadcast is to help students and workers learning English conversation, explained Central Television. [passage omitted]

Also, beginning in the late 1980's, North Korea set up and has been operating foreign language institutes in major cities, such as Pyongyang and Chongjin, which specialize in English, along with Russian, to promote English language education. In the foreign language institutes of Hambuk's [North Hamgyong Province] Chongjin-shi, 60 some individuals are chosen from among elementary school graduates over 13 years of age and educated. About half of these students major in English.

In North Korea, to become a teacher, or better—a foreign language specialist, at one of these foreign language educational organizations, one must graduate from a college-level foreign language specialty school after passing through one of these foreign language institutes. In spite of the fact that the support qualifications are thus severely limited, every year we see a high competition rate of over two to one.

In connection with Japanese language education, it has become very apparent since Russian was downgraded to a category two language in June, 1991. We can see this in examples such as the addition of a Japanese Language Department to Pyongyang University's College of Foreign Languages and the installation of a Japanese lectureship to the Inmindae Haksupdang.

Five-year Pyongyang Foreign Language University, an educational institution specializing in foreign language, was operating only one class of 20 specified students for Japanese language majors, but beginning in September, 1991, it increased this to two classes. Even in the Inmindae Haksupdang, Pyongyang's central library, a Japanese language lectureship has been installed and is being operated offering two courses, a three-month daytime course and a six-month nighttime course.

We can find the reasons North Korea is strengthening English and Japanese education, first of all, in international political changes.

As was mentioned above, until the 1980's North Korea carried out foreign language education with Russian and English designated as category one languages and Chinese, German, and Japanese designated as category two languages. However, in spite of this foreign language education policy, since Russian held absolute value due to socialist camp diplomacy and, on top of this, since exchange with the West was limited and, due to the government's inspiration of hostility toward the United States and Japan, student interest in the languages of these countries was extremely low, North Korean foreign language education came to be entirely centered on Russian. [passage omitted]

However, the situation completely changed with the collapse of the socialist world. Russian can no longer be the language transmitting the ideology of North Korean socialism; English and Japanese can no longer be left as merely the languages of hostile nations.

As is commonly known, North Korea has been pursuing the normalization of relations with Japan since September, 1990, and is continually plotting to achieve improved relations with the United States too. The aftereffects of this North Korean attitude, although an unavoidable choice after the collapse of the socialist world, are expected to be very large given the fact that the United States and Japan are the two Superpowers representative of capitalism. Thus, to maximize gains after improving relations with these two countries, such as the adoption of advanced science and technology, North Korea is strengthening its English and Japanese language education, according to expert analysis.

This observation can be inferred from the North Korean emphasis on foreign language for the adoption of western science and technology beginning in the mid 1980's. With the goal of education for the gifted to develop science and technology, beginning in 1984, first class combined junior high and high schools [Cheil Kodungjung Hakkyo] were set up in Pyongyang and in each province and direct-control city [Chikhalshi—cities under direct control of the central government]. In these schools, education is carried with its main emphasis on science and foreign language courses.

Also, at the National Educational Workers Conference [Chonguk Kyoyuk Ilgun Taehwe] held in September, 1992, North Korea emphasized the need to strengthen foreign language education for the adoption of advanced science and technology. In particular, "Foreign Language Education," which emphasized this need at the National Educational Workers Conference, is important in its call for English and Japanese language education in that, when viewed in comparison to the actual state of North Korea's recent foreign language education, it gives us a glimpse of North Korea's exceptional interest in this as a means for the adoption of science and technology from the United States and Japan.

We can also see that North Korea intends to secure personnel capable of basic conversation in preparation for a partial of the country, such as the promotion of special economic districts and the tourist industry, by strengthening its English and Japanese language education. Given the fact that both the United States and Japan are targeting the special economic districts and tourist industry, there is a high probability that the North Korean plans will succeed. In particular, we can view the creation of the basic conversation-centered English lecture program through Central Television as a reflection of the intention to, externally—display an image of openness, and internally—cultivate the people's conversational ability in preparation for an even partial opening of the country.

South Korea

Seoul To Propose Revival of Joint Nuclear Group

SK3007020393 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 30 Jul 93 p 1

[Text] A high-level strategy meeting presided over by Prime Minister Hwang In-song was held on 29 July to discuss a way to resume North-South dialogue. In the meeting, the ROK Government tentatively decided to propose to North Korea that the Joint Nuclear Control Committee [JNCC] be revived to discuss the implementation of the North-South joint declaration on the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula and mutual nuclear inspections if the North side does not propose the resumption of dialogue. However, it was reported that the government has decided to make the offer early next month after watching the developments in the North's negotiations with the International Atomic Energy Agency on the inspection issue.

North-South Indirect, Direct Trade Increasing

SK3007103893 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 30 Jul 93 p 2

[Text] Since the formulation of a guideline for North-South exchange and cooperation in June 1989, approximately 130 companies, including Samsung and Daewoo, have so far hoped to move into markets in North Korea to promote the North-South economic cooperation. The Unification Board Ministry said on 30 July: Until present, indirect trade has dominated North-South exchange. Some exchange has taken the form of direct trade. Direct trade items approximately number 17, including rice, oriental medicine, and minerals. They amount to approximately $23 million.

The South has imported a considerable amount of zinc, including gold ingot, cement, and steel products, from the North while it has exported vinyl for agricultural purposes, including polyethylene resin and textiles. According to government data, the country is allowed to import approximately $497 million worth of goods from the North. The South has emerged as the second leading importer of North Korean goods behind Japan. A relevant government official said: Only 70 percent of the items allowed by the government for import can go through customs, but the amount of trade with the North is steadily on the rise.

Minister Discusses Reunification Policy

SK3007010793 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 29 Jul 93 p 8

[Interview with Han Wan-sang, ROK deputy prime minister and national unification minister, by Chang Chong-haeng, chief of SEOUL SINMUN'S North Korea Department—date and place not given]

[Text] [Chang Chong-haeng] You visited the United States after being appointed deputy prime minister. What results were achieved? Were there any agreements reached between the ROK and U.S. Governments on the U.S.-DPRK talks which discussed North Korea's nuclear issue?

[Han Wan-sang] Two significant results were achieved during my visit to the United States. First is that it was the first opportunity to explain our new government's reunification policy to the U.S. Government. Second, since my visit coincided with the U.S.-DPRK talks, I was able to reveal to the U.S. Government our official position on North Korea's nuclear issue. I also delivered a message expressing concern that the United States should not make too many concessions in the Geneva talks. During my visit I met officials of the State Department, the White House, and Congress leaders. I also received a detailed briefing from the Central Intelligence Agency on the truth of North Korea's nuclear development. Another significant result of my visit was that I also had the opportunity to meet officials of the National Council of Churches, who were pessimistic about our government, and explain to them our new government's reunification policy and make them understand our position.

Especially, Under Secretary of State Tarnoff conveyed to me that North Korea officially put forth the issue that the United States support North Korea in constructing light-water moderated reactors. In this connection, I conveyed our firm position that this issue should be discussed after the nuclear transparency is completely guaranteed.

[Chang] It seems that the new government's strategy on the North and the three-stage reunification method are filled with our side's self-confidence. However, as can be seen in dealing with the nuclear issue, unlike our expectation, there is worry that North Korea is becoming more rigid.

[Han] Some people say that the new government's three-stage reunification method is impractical but this is in reality the most practical reunification method. As you know, up until last year the South and North held high-level talks on eight occasions and adopted the South-North basic agreement but nothing has been put into practice yet. Rather, the South and North are slandering each other continuously, not to mention the fact that no results were achieved in South-North exchange and cooperation. Therefore, recognizing this kind of objective reality, the three-stage reunification method put forth the stage of reconciliation and cooperation as its first stage.

[Chang] It seems that the three-stage reunification method is in conformity with your theory that however strongly North Korea comes forward, if we continue to pursue reconciliation and cooperation, North Korea will change someday. However, there are many people who say that you are making such a remark because you are not well informed of the North Korean situation.

[Han] Some people criticize that my theory as impractical and sentimental but I think it is quite the opposite. It is a method to make our counterparts change in an effective and just way. This is more preferable than the idea that we should be taking strong measures. We should work to change our counterparts through understanding, persuasion, and tolerance rather than threat, oppression, and hatred. Change will last long and be more effective in this way.

When a father who is not confident educates his son, it is most likely that the father will hit his son first rather than being patient with him. My theory is that it is more effective and lasting if we educate people through persuasion. Therefore, my theory takes tolerance and time. Also, we must have a thorough recognition of reality and a sense of morality. This not only stems from genuine optimism it is a theory of reality which is better than taking strong measures.

[Chang] Many people are pessimistic on whether reunification can be achieved within this century. Under the assumption that North Korea's nuclear issue is resolved within the next two months, what are the stage-by-stage prospects for reunification based on the three-stage reunification method?

[Han] It is a very difficult question. If the nuclear issue is resolved this year, the South-North exchange, particularly the economic cooperation which North Korea desires, will be activated and mutual trust will begin to be established. In this view, the first stage of reconciliation and cooperation will begin in 1994, and the second stage of South-North alliance will begin in 1995, at the earliest, or in 1996. Once we enter the phase of South-North alliance, I think there is no need to hurry on the third stage. If the two governments respect each other's autonomy at this stage and establish trust through the institutional exchanges of the heads of the South and North or between the parliaments and cabinets, someday we will be able to enter into the last stage of the system of one nation and one state.

In my opinion, this will be around the year 2000 but, of course, there may be many variables.

[Chang] After seeing that Germany is suffering from enormous side effects and costs in its unification, some people question whether it is really necessary to go into the third stage after we reach the second stage of reconciliation and cooperation.

[Han] Their opinion is rational and practical but it lacks justification as a reunification theory. The reunification theory is justifiable only when it has the vision of complete reunification. In reality, I think the South-North alliance stage will go on for a long time but if we stop there, we may fall into the theory of adhering to division. North Korea's system of the Confederal Republic of Koryo also has its contradiction in that it is calling for adherence to division.

[Chang] People have great interest in the South-North summit. President Kim Yong-sam already said he is willing to have the summit anytime, anywhere, and be it earnest or not, North Korea also proposed to exchange special envoys for the summit. When do you think the summit will be possible and how will it be held?

[Han] It is not appropriate to talk about the timing of the summit when North Korea's nuclear issue is not yet resolved. Therefore, please understand that I have to speak in general terms. I think that after North Korea's nuclear issue is completely resolved and trust is established through exchange and cooperation, heads of the South and the North will be able to meet with each other naturally and provide a platform for the stage of South-North alliance.

An institutional system for regular meetings between the heads of the South and the North will be provided in the second stage.

[Chang] It is known that disharmony exists among the ministries related to South-North issues, namely, the Ministry of the Board of National Unification, the Agency for National Security Planning, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Presidential Secretariat of Chongwadae.

[Han] It is inevitable for related ministries to have different opinions in discussing important reunification and security issues, and this is only natural in a democratic government. However, no matter how serious the discord was, all the ministries concerned have to consent to the conclusion once it goes through the democratic process.

The press puts more emphasis on reporting the arguments rather than the procedure of consenting to the conclusion. There can never be differences between the reunification policy of the president and that of the Ministry of the Board of National Unification.

Japanese Ministry Concerned Over DPRK Missiles

SK3007004793 Seoul YONHAP in English 0006 GMT 30 Jul 93

[Text] Seoul, July 30 (YONHAP)—The Japanese Government on Friday expressed concern over North Korea's production of the Nodong-1 medium-range ballistic missile and said it would pose a grave danger if it were coupled with nuclear warheads. The Defense Ministry, in the 1993 white paper on defense, singled out North Korea as one of the areas where military tensions are rising most seriously and said that if North Korea succeeds in developing the missile, which has a range of 1,000 kilometers, half of Japan would come into range as its targets.

For the first time in Japan's post-war history, the defense white paper expressed the need for consultations with neighbors like South Korea, China and Russia as well as Southeast Asian nations on security and defense issues in the post-cold war era. The white paper said that the Russian troops stationed in the Far East with their modern weapons continued to be a destabilizing influence, but it noted that there has been a decline in the activities of Russian warships and aircraft and the number of military exercises.

It said China was building up its naval forces around the Senkaku Islands, northeast of Taiwan, which Japan claims as its territory. Japan also had to keep its eye on China's efforts to develop a new medium-range mssile, it said. With regard to the United Nations Peacekeeping Operations (PKO), the white paper briefed the nation in detail on the Japanese forces' activities in Cambodia and Mozambique, and said Japan had to take a forward-looking attitude if it was to contribute to international efforts for the security of the world.

Seoul To Impose Sanctions Against Haiti 2 Aug

SK3007060693 Seoul YONHAP in English 0552 GMT 30 Jul 93

[Text] Seoul, July 30 (YONHAP)—The South Korean Government will impose trade sanctions on Haiti from Aug. 2, the Trade, Industry and Resources Ministry announced Friday. Korea will put petroleum products, arms, ammunition, military vehicles and police equipment under an embargo on Monday under a resolution passed by the United Nations Security Council last month.

The Council passed the resolution because military rulers in the Caribbean nation refused to return power to a democratic constitutional government. In September 1991, the Haitian military overthrew President Jean-Bertrand Aristide and seized power.

Transport Official Arrested for Taking Bribes

SK3007014993 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Jul 93 p 3

[Text] The prosecution yesterday arrested Paek Nam-kun, assistant transportation minister, on charges of having received bribes from domestic hoteliers. Paek, who is in charge of the Transportation Ministry's Transport Policy Office, is suspected of having received 81 million won (about $100,000) from six hoteliers between May 1991 and March this year when he was director-general of the Ministry's Tourism Bureau.

Prosecutors at the Seoul District Prosecution also booked Yi Myong-hui, 43, president of the Emerald Hotel in Chongdam-tong, southeastern Seoul, Kim Yong-nok, the hotel's executive, and Han Myong-sok, president of the Korea Association of Travel Agents (KATA), for having allegedly offered bribes to Paek. In addition to the three, the prosecutors will book Yun Ho-sok, a spa developer now staying in the United States, upon his return home on the same charges.

The prosecution, however, acquitted So Chong-ho, president of the Ambassador Hotel, and Yi In-kyun, an executive of the Lotte Hotel, in consideration of the small amounts of money they gave to Paek. According to prosecutors, Paek is suspected of having received 54 million won from Yi Myong-hui in return for helping her receive loans from the Tourism Promotion Fund and upgrading her hotel to a four-star hotel despite its failure to meet the standard for parking facilities.

Ministry To Coordinate All Military Intelligence

SK3007055293 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 27 Jul 93 p 4

[Text] The Ministry of National Defense [MND] has worked out new regulations under "A Plan to Integrate Intelligence Functions" so that the MND Intelligence Headquarters may enhance its efficiency through better control and coordination of military intelligence operations. Military intelligence operation thus far been conducted by three agencies, namely, the Defense Intelligence Command, the 7235 Unit, and the Defense Security Command.

A high-ranking MND official on 26 July said: We felt an increasing need for the various intelligence units to enhance the accuracy of gathering and analyzing information for synthesis and comprehensive judgment, to prevent work overlap, and to focus on work specialization. Thus, we decided to coordinate and control the entire intelligence operation. According to the plan, the MND Intelligence Headquarters will control all military intelligence agencies.

The MND official said: The MND Intelligence Headquarters will share in the work of intelligence units and receive reports from these units, but will not trespass on activities particular to them. Intelligence operations will be readjusted to secure the independent intelligence capability necessary for military operations.

The MND thinks that excessive independence given to military intelligence agencies in consideration of their peculiar nature was behind such past practices as the Defense Security Command's political surveillance over civilians and the Defense Intelligence Command's political terrorism, which has recently been an object of controversy. This plan was devised by the MND, therefore, to strengthen its commanding and supervisory function over these agencies, the MND official said.

The Defense Security Command, for instance, is charged with the unique function of counterespionage operation within the armed forces. Therefore, the Defense Security Command will receive coordination from the MND Intelligence Headquarters only regarding military information that concerns the enemy or security operations.

The MND Intelligence Headquarters had already exercised its right to coordination when the Defense Security Command conducted security inspections regarding the case of espionage by the Japanese correspondent Shinohara.

Since lieutenant generals head the Defense Intelligence Command and the 7235 Unit, the MND thinks the commander of the MND Intelligence Headquarters, who is also a lieutenant general, will have difficulty controlling these agencies. Therefore, the MND is considering replacing the commanders of these agencies with major generals. The MND's replacement of the commanders of these agencies will take place when their term of command expires, so as to minimize possible side effects.

Hyundai Construction Management, Labor Reach Pact

SK2907113693 Seoul YONHAP in English 0856 GMT 29 Jul 93

[Text] Ulsan, July 29 (YONHAP)—The labor union and management of Hyundai Construction Equipment Co. arrived at a tentative agreement on pay hikes Thursday, avoiding a lockout. The final company offers of a 31,000-won raise in basic pay, an 18,000-won regular increment, 45-percent productivity incentive bonus, and 80,000-won allowance for Chusok holiday will be put to a vote Friday.

Things went smooth over at Hyundai Precision and Industry Co. in Changwon, where 54 percent of the unionists approved the company pay offers. The agreement comprised a 4.3-percent pay raise, a 197-percent bonus according to business performance, a 550,000-won additional allowance to match workers in sister companies, a promise to provide living expenses to union leaders sought by police and pay for the lawyers to defend them in court, along with a guarantee for their reinstatement.

Unionized workers will go on a summer holiday until Aug. 5 and return to work the next day. Work stoppage at Hyundai Precision had been going on 11 days and police moved in to arrest two union leaders on July 21 because striking is banned in the company for its being a first-class defense supplier. But a lockout is highly likely at Hyundai Heavy Industries Co. Friday as collective bargaining made no progress on Thursday.

Hyundai Heavy Industries Decides on Lock Out

SK3007104093 Seoul YONHAP in English 1005 GMT 30 Jul 93

[Text] Ulsan, July 30 (YONHAP)—The Hyundai Heavy Industries Co. on Friday afternoon decided to lock out beginning Saturday. The decision came following the breakup of a last-minute labor-management negotiation. The company notified local labor offices at 6 P.M. Friday of the planned lockout, informing them the lockout would begin on Saturday and would last indefinitely. At the final-round negotiation begun at 10 A.M., the union reiterated its demand for, among other things, the reinstatement of dismissed former union leaders and refused to accept a modified management offer set forth on Thursday.

* Article Views Provincial Leadership Changes

932C0174A Seoul CHUGAN CHOSON in Korean 8 Jul 93 pp 18-20

[By correspondents Chi Hae-pom, Kim Pyong-sok, Sin Chong-rok, and Yi Yong-yon]

[Excerpts] Since the entrance of the Kim Yong-sam government, enormous changes have been taking place in the leadership of regional political and financial circles. Not only have influential figures been replaced, but there have also been subtle changes in the relationships between them. It is difficult to conclude that this phenomenon represents "the fall of the regional indigenous powers," but, according to the local mood [i.e. the mood of the regions outside of Seoul], this is not completely unrelated to the formation of new political and economic "morals" since the birth of the new government.

This movement is most noticeable in the Taegu-North Kyongsang Province region. It may be because it was the center of power for the last thirty-some years; this is the place most broadly and deeply effected by the aftershocks of the [recent] powershift. In this region, with the end of the Sixth Republic, most of the heads of government organizations and the chairmen of local assemblies have resigned their posts, either of their own volition or of someone else's. It appears that this will continue in the future also.

First of all, during the change of government, a delicate time, Taegu city Superintendent of Education Oh Tong-hui surprised those around him by announcing that he would not run for office in the next superintendent's election. There are those who view this announcement as the retirement of the old powers, since Superintendent Oh was former President Roh Tae-u's classmate in Kyongbuk High School's [KBH] 32d Class and since he was elected superintendent of education during President Roh's term of office; according to the evaluation of others, however, he clearly put his affairs in order and retired because he was not attached to his position and to be in keeping with the changing times. The actions of North Kyongsang Province's Superintendent of Education Kim Chu-hyon have recently been drawing attention, as he too was a classmate of President Roh. It has not been long since Yun Kon-ho, head of the Taegu branch of the Korean Red Cross [Taehan Choksipja] and member of Taegu's city educational committee, assumed office; although not yet at the stage to announce his resignation, his name is often brought up for the same reasons as the two mentioned above.

This phenomenon, combining with the fall of this region's former and present representatives belonging to the Democratic Justice Party [DJP] faction in the National Assembly, is producing a strange mood among area residents. President Kim's aid, Representative [Rep.] Yu Song-hwan (national district [the Koreans have "national districts" as well as "local districts" represented in their National Assembly]) was unofficially appointed to Taegu's Chung-gu, which had been the district party chapter of Rep. Yu Su-ho (People's Party [Kukmindang]), KBH classmate of President Roh. Also, Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] Taegu chapter secretariat administrator, Kim Chong-han, considered to be representative of the Democratic Party [DP] faction [within the DLP] in the Taegu area, was unofficially appointed to Tong-ul, which had been the district former National Assembly speaker, Pak Chun-gyu. Besides these, Rep. Pak Chol-on's district, Susong-gu, also switched hands, although it went to another member of the DJP faction: former representative Chong Chang-hwa. DLP faction member Lee Min-hon, former administrator of the North Kyongsang Province chapter secretariat, and DP faction member Kwon Yong-sik, Sangji Housing representative, are battling it out over Tonggap-gu, which had been the district of Rep. Kim Pok-dong.

As the district's voters are at last getting a real sense of their power to change the government with the rapid collapse of the DJP faction since the birth of the Kim Yong-sam administration, some voices are expressing concern that, in some quarters, this feeling of crisis may carry on into resistance toward the new government. "Things could have been different had the Yecho'n special election taken place in Taegu," said one industrialist.

Among figures influential in the financial world, Kim Hong-sik, president of Kumbok Securities and chairman of the Taegu city assembly, created a big sensation with his recent announcement that he would not run in the next election for chairman. Chairman Kim had not been a mere representative of the city assembly, but, among ordinary lawmakers, was perceived to be one step higher, a "chief elder" or "[oldest] big brother," according to one Taegu city source. Before announcing that he would not run, he made everyone really feel the "big change" by donating a flower garden worth several tens of billions of won [W], his individual property, to the city of Taegu last month. Vice Chairman Pak Sung-guk, considered to be representative of the Sangdo-dong faction in the Taegu area, is likely to be his successor.

On the other hand, Kap Chin-uk, educational institute businessman and DP assemblyman, had a bitter experience during the last registration of personal assets by members of the National Assembly and his influence has weakened. His younger brother Kap Chin-su, the virtual owner of the KYONGBUK ILBO, was recently detained on charges of misappropriating public funds from the Taegu prosecutor's office and of irregularities in the employment of instructors and reporters. [passage omitted]

Besides this, Mun Tae-sik, owner of enormous properties in the Kumi region and vice chairman of the North Kyongsang Provincial Assembly, resigned as both vice chairman and assemblyman when he was admitted to the hospital in June because of chronic heart disease; he also withdrew from his position as president of the Kumi Chamber of Commerce. Together with this, Tae-sik recently gave a large portion of his properties, W5-billion worth, such as stock in his bus company, to the city of Kumi, arousing interest in the reasons behind this. Also, his younger brother Chang-sik, who was chairman of the Kumi city assembly, resigned his position as assemblyman after being summoned to appear in court by the prosecutor because of "unsavory" events some time last

April. Kim Chong-sok, who was Sangju city assembly chairman, also resigned his post after being investigated by the city prosecutor on suspicion of accepting bribes.

It is still unclear whether this phenomenon, which is particularly conspicuous in the Taegu-North Kyongsang Province region, should be interpreted as a "simple change of power" or the "formation of a new morality." It appears that this will be decided by the character of men replacing them. For now, the only thing that can be predicted is that, in the future, the local power structure will probably be composed of people who can be evaluated based a little more on their abilities and democratic accomplishments, rather than their property or education.

The renewal, with its large change in the faces of the heads of government organizations, is also taking place in the Pusan region. Although partly due to the regular changes in personnel that take place at the beginning of each year, the anticorruption drive progressing since the birth of the civilian government is also one of the main reasons for the frequent replacement of high level government officials.

The phenomenon of change taking place in the Pusan-South Kyongsang Province region, and the reasons for it, are the same as those of the North Kyongsang Province region. However, there is one point of extreme contrast: the academic backgrounds [of government officials] are related. Whether by chance or necessity, the fact that an unusual number of the new personnel graduated from the same high school as President Kim Yong-sam, Kyongnam High School [KNH], is drawing the public's attention.

First of all, Pusan's Mayor Chong Mun-hwa, newly appointed this year, graduated from KNH (13th class) and Pusan's chief prosecutor, Kim Ki-su, who moved to his new position in the beginning of June, is also from KNH, the 12th class. If it were not for the Organization-chief Dinner Scandal [Kigwanjang Hwesik Sa(kk)gon—-used as the name of a scandal] during the recent presidential election, with former Pusan chief of police, Pak Il-yong (13th class, now director of the Central Police Academy), we would have been left with an unprecedented record: all three major government organization's top leadership positions monopolized by graduates of KNH.

Apart from the fact that both Mayor Chong and Prosecutor Kim were junior to President Kim in high school, they both have in common the fact that, when they were appointed, they shortened the terms of their predecessors.

Former Mayor Pak Pu-chan (now president of Chutaek Kongsa), who resigned last March, had to give up his post, due to last year's Pusan Government Organization-chief Dinner Scandal, less than four months after being appointed mayor of Pusan. Many people regretted his resignation, but there is an mood of general acceptance of the fact that newly appointed Mayor Chong graduated from KNH.

Pusan Chief Prosecutor Kim Ki-su's case is one of "good luck" due to the anticorruption drive. Only two months after being appointed to the position of deputy secretary for judicial affairs, which was vacated in connection with the slot machine scandal, former Pusan chief prosecutor Kim Ki-sok was promoted, so Chief Prosecutor Kim moved over from the Ministry of Justice Bureau of Corrections. Although Kim, who passed the second [annual] state law examination, was a little late in his promotion to chief prosecutor compared to the rest of his classmates, as he became the chief prosecutor of Pusan after the birth of the new administration, he is standing out as a front runner ahead of the rest of them.

Besides the above, other graduates from KNH are, in educational circles: Pusan city superintendent of education Wu Myong-su (fifth class), Pusan University president Chang Hyok-jak (eighth class), Kyongsong University president Kim Tae-song (17th class), and Tong-bu education office's director of education Ho Kwang-nyol (sixth class); in financial circles: President Kim Chong-won of the Hanil Group (20th class), Vice President Shin Chun-ho of the Lotte Group (14th class), and President Lim U-gun of the Hansong Corporation (19th class).

Members of the National Assembly who graduated from KNH are: Song Tu-ho of the Kangso district (third class), Chong Sang-chon of the Chung-gu district (fourth class), Kwak Chong-chul of the So-gu district (11th class), Mun Chong-su of the Pukgu-gap district (12th class), and Kim Hyong-o of the Yongdo district (20th class). In the Saha-gu district special election held last March, Rep. Pak Chong-ung, also junior to President Kim in high school (25th class), was elected, bringing the number of lawmakers who graduated from KNH to no less than six.

Pusan area rumormongers are finding something to criticize in this, asking whether President Kim has already started "planting people" since taking office.

"Absolutely not!" KNH Alumni Association representatives respond angrily. They say it only happened this way by chance. Since the new administration took office, some have been at a disadvantage [in the competition for positions with the new government] just because they graduated from KNH; there cannot and must not be "special treatment for KNH graduates," they insist.

In the Taejon-Chungchong region, the "replacement of people" has not really been noticeable, but changes in the leadership style of this region's influential figures make it little different from other areas, report area residents. Since the president of the Chungchong Ilbo [a daily newspaper] was detained for corruption a little while ago, although also because of a tendency of a few toward self-preservation, it has become difficult to find someone trying to exert influence based on force. [passage omitted]

Mr. "A", who owns a small Taejon business, stated, "I know there are many among the wealthy local assembly chairmen and lawmakers who are anxious over the upcoming reregistration of the assets of government officials," and, "There are rumors circulating that the chairman of a certain city's assembly intends to get rid of a part of his assets and quit before they are made public."

Things are a little different in the Honam region. Events here are taking a different shape from those expressed with the words "Inmaek ui Mulgari [literally, wet plowing of personal connections—implies starting over by replacing people]" taking place in other regions. Of course, the heads of many government organizations have been replaced, but there is nothing clearly different than what has happened in the past. This is because, among the leading figures of this region, there were few who, during the Fifth and Sixth Republics, were able to approach power based on their regional or academic ties, and because there are few who are considered to have close ties to the high levels of the new government.

It can be said that the mood of this region is one in which both public servants and businessmen withdraw shivering, trying to keep themselves warm in the cold wave of the anticorruption drive, rather than one of "mulgari," in which people are replaced. Financial circles, in particular, can be said to be the most anxious.

As one example of this: Last June 14th, Kwangju Kosok, Ltd., completely gave in to tenants' demand that it reconstruct apartments poorly built by its construction department. When it was discovered that the apartment's section 1-dong was leaning 33 cm to the rear only two years after construction was completed, residents formed an action committee and demanded mass relocation. In spite of the fact that the company could have hidden behind the evaluation of a professional organization which said that it was possible for residents to continue living there if repairs were made, after holding discussions with the residents several times, the company immediately accepted their demands.

This is the first time a Korean company has freely promised to rebuild a 120-unit apartment complex without giving the media any room to denounce it for faulty construction and it is not unrelated to the recent anticorruption drive, according to expert analysis.

Meanwhile, in connection with these regional circumstances, it has been reported that the Blue House is showing an attitude bent on purging local corruption and is carrying out secret anticorruption activities. This is becoming a matter of the utmost interest to the local population. It is still uncertain what effect these secret anticorruption activities have had and how far they will go. However, it is clear that they will cause those influential local figures who have stopped at nothing to secure their personal gain to tremble in anxiety even more.

Burma

Declaration Issued on Illegal Use of TV Receivers

BK2807124093 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 28 July 93

[Declaration No. 1/93 of the Ministry of Communications, Post, and Telegraph of Burma—dated 27 July]

[Text] Subject: keeping satellite television signal receivers in hand without official permission.

1. Under the existing law, importing, keeping in hand, using, transferring, and selling telecommunications equipment, without official permission, are prohibited in the Union of Myanmar [Burma].

2. Satellite television signal receivers fall in the category of telecommunications equipment. Therefore, these receivers can only be imported, kept in hand, used, transferred, and sold after obtaining official permission.

3. Therefore, any persons or organizations keeping a satellite television signal receiver in hand are required to inform the respective township law and order restoration councils via a letter by providing the following information on the receiver not later than 31 August 1993:

a. name of the person keeping the receiver in hand, or name of the organization keeping the receiver in hand
b. citizen's card number, national registration number, alien registration number, passport number, and country
c. occupation
d. full address
e. location of the receiver
f. brand name of the receiver
g. model
h. serial number, and
i. size of the [satellite] dish

4. A copy of the letter to the respective township law and order restoration council, as described in Paragraph 3, must also be sent to the following address in person or by registered mail.

Director General,

Communications Directorate

No. 125 Pansodan Road, Yangon [Rangoon]

5. It is announced that legal action will be taken, in accordance with existing laws, against those who import, keep, use, transfer, or sell satellite television signal receivers during the specified period stated in this declaration without informing the respective township law and order restoration council and communications directorate via letter.

Signed: U Soe Tha, minister, Ministry of Communications, Post, and Telegraph

Intellectuals, Technocrats Discuss Principles of State

BK2907130593 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 28 Jul 93

[Text] A group of National Convention delegates representing intellectuals and technocrats continued its discussion on formulating basic principles of state suitable to be included in the constitution at 1000 this morning in Meeting Hall No. 3 at the Kyaikkasan Grounds, Yangon [Rangoon].

U Hla Myint, an officer from the Ministry of Education, chaired the meeting, while U Han Htu acted as secretary of the meeting. At the meeting, the alternate chairman gave an explanation on compilation of the report on the group's suggestions that is to be presented at the plenary session of the National Convention.

After the explanation, Daw Po, professor at Yangon University's Myanmar [Burmese] Language Department; U Myat Thu; writer Tekkatho Myat Thu; and Daw Yi Yi Myint, joint professor at the Institute of Economy, read and presented the report on suggestions collectively compiled by the group. Then the alternate chairman sought consent on the report on suggestions presented by the group. The delegates attending the meeting approved the report. Then the alternate chairman announced the approval of the report on suggestions read and presented by the delegates. The meeting ended at 1145 following a closing speech by the chairman.

More Refugees Repatriated From Bangladesh 24 Jul

BK2907151993 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 29 Jul 93

[Text] In accordance with the coordinated agreement reached between the two countries on the repatriation of those who illegally left Myanmar [Burma] for Bangladesh, a delegation led by Mr. Munowar Hessein Akhan, camp official from the country on the other side [Bangladesh], transferred 259 returnees—129 males and 130 females—from 69 households to our Kanyinchaung reception center at 1120 on 24 July 1993. The returnees were brought in by eight motorboats.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

'Arafat Seeks UN 'Immediate Meeting' on Israeli Action

BK2907142793 Kuala Lumpur Radio Malaysia Network in English 1300 GMT 29 Jul 93

[Text] Palestinian President Yasir 'Arafat has vowed to continue efforts to regain the homeland for his people despite the current U.S. administration being not sincere in helping him. He warned that there will be no peace and stability in West Asia without the Palestinian people regaining their rights. The leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, PLO, also noted that the new U.S. administration is trying to change the rules of the game at the West Asia peace negotiation process established during the Bush administration. 'Arafat also called for an immediate meeting of the Security Council to look into Israeli aggression against south Lebanon. He was giving a lecture on the West Asia peace process at Intan [National Training Institute for Public Administration] in Kuala Lumpur this afternoon. Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir was also present. The Palestinian leader arrived in Kuala Lumpur yesterday for a three-day working visit.

[Hong Kong AFP in English at 1213 GMT adds the following in a Kuala Lumpur-datelined item: "'They always tell us be patient, be patient, but patience has its limits you know. We are not a superpower with lots of arms but we have the means. If you want peace we want peace, if not I have my own calculations,' Arafat said.

["'We are now a new David against the Goliath,' 'Arafat said, as he intensified a call for the urgent convening of the U.N. Security Council to call for a halt to the 'carnage' in southern Lebanon.

["'We don't have to wait for hundreds more to die,' he added.

["'The U.S. wants stability, but until my signature is put on the peace accords for a homeland for the Palestinian people, there will be no stability. The Americans know that,' 'Arafat said.

["'The problem is that the U.S. is still dominating the council and outstanding issues on the Palestinian problem still remain unresolved at the U.N. despite the presence of powers like France and China,' 'Arafat said."]

NAM, ICO Urged To Support PLO

BK2907114693 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1004 GMT 29 Jul 93

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, July 29 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Malaysia Thursday called on the Nonaligned Movement (NAM) and Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) to continue giving full support to the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in its efforts to seek peace in West Asia.

Malaysia, on its part, would remain firmly behind the PLO in its struggle against Israeli violence, Foreign Minister Abdullah Ahmad Badawi said.

He was commenting on PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's plea to NAM for continued support at an hour-long meeting here with the representatives or heads of mission of 19 NAM member countries in Kuala Lumpur.

'Arafat, the president of the state of Palestine, said the PLO needed all forms of support, including political and financial, to continue with its struggle.

Abdullah, speaking to reporters after calling on visiting Fijian Deputy Prime Minister Filipe N. Bole, said Malaysia was saddened by the Israeli attacks on southern Lebanon the past few days.

The latest development in West Asia is regrettable. The Israeli aggression can jeoparise peacemaking efforts there, he said. He urged Israeli and Arab leaders to hold immediate discussions to put a stop to the violence.

It was important to give peace a chance as the problem in West Asia had dragged on for too long and had brought misery to many people, he said.

Arafat arrived here Wednesday for a three-day working visit at the invitation of Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamed.

'Arafat Departs for Hanoi 30 Jul

BK3007071893 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0600 GMT 30 Jul 93

[Text] The president of the state of Palestine, Yasir 'Arafat, has indicated that intafadah may be escalated to include the use of firearms against the Tel Aviv regime in the occupied territories. He warns that the current peace talks will be jeopardized if the Isreali aggression against the Palestinian people is not put to a stop. He hopes the U.S. Administration will not make use of its veto power to cover the crimes of the Tel Aviv regime. President Yasir 'Arafat was speaking in a news conference at the end of his three-day working visit in Kuala Lumpur today.

The Palestinian leader also expressed his appreciation for Malaysia's continued support in their struggle to regain their homeland.

Meanwhile, president 'Arafat has left Kuala Lumpur for his next stop in Hanoi. Earlier, Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir called on him at Carcosa Sri Negara [State Guest House] to bid farewell to the visitor.

Cooperation Talks Begin With Fiji

BK2907041093 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0346 GMT 29 Jul 93

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, July 29 (OANA/BERNAMA)—Senior officials of Fiji and Malaysia began a meeting here Thursday, focussing on areas of cooperation between the two countries. The second Malaysia-Fiji senior officials meeting is being attended by 31 Malaysian and eight Fiji officials.

Leading the Malaysian delegation is the Foreign Ministry Deputy Secretary-General, Abdul Halim Ali, while the Fijians are led by their foreign ministry Permanent Secretary Retu Tui Cavuilati [name as received].

The one-day meeting coincides with the week-long investment and trade promotion drive by Fiji which ends Friday.

The drive, the largest ever mounted by the island state, is headed by its Deputy Prime Minister Filipe Bole.

Government Seeks Palm-Oil Deal for Russian MiG's

BK2907143293 Kuala Lumpur Radio Malaysia Network in English 1300 GMT 29 Jul 93

[Text] The Ministry of Primary Industries is liaising with the Ministry of Defense to pay Russia in palm oil over five years of the intended purchase of MiG jet fighters from Russia. Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Lim Keng Yaik said Malaysia would supply palm oil worth 200 million ringgit a year for five years to Russia as part payment for the MiG's which was estimated to cost between 1.7 billion ringgit and 1.8 billion ringgit. He was speaking to newsmen after launching [words indistinct] and the Palm Oil Research Institute of Malaysia in Bangi in Selangor. Datuk Sri Dr. Lim said Malaysia hoped to regain its lost market by adopting this strategy.

Businessmen Urged To Defend Export Position in China

BK2807154493 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0800 GMT 28 Jul 93

[Text] Malaysian investors are undertaking (?reverse) investment by participating in joint venture projects and are getting involved in tender awards, especially in China's special economic zones. This may lead to an increase in the intake of Malaysian products by the Chinese. Currently, there are already 37 joint venture projects in China in the manufacturing and the utilization of services from Malaysia.

Malaysia, facing stiff competition from other ASEAN countries in promoting exports of primary commodities to China, should be more aggressive in sustaining its position.

Deputy Minister in the Prime Minister's Department Datuk Wong See Wah said more efforts will be required to ensure that Chinese corporations would not ship (?resources) of the primary commodities from Malaysia to other countries.

Datuk Wong said this when opening the Asian Industrial and Commercial Products Exhibition of Malaysia 1993 in Kuala Lumpur.

Singapore

ASEAN Ministers' Meeting Examined

BK3007041193 Singapore BUSINESS TIMES in English 28 Jul 93 p 22

[Article by Regional Analysis Editor Yang Razali Kassim: "What Now After Singapore Talks?"]

[Text] SINCE THE 26th Asean Ministerial Meeting [AMM] started five days ago, two major issues took centrestage—but both took some nailing down, even in name.

One concerns security; the other is economic.

The Asean Regional Forum, a security discussion group, was such a new development that even high-ranking officials took time to adjust to it.

An official from Malaysia, when speaking to the press, had to ask a colleague for the name of the group. A Singapore official, fighting shy of the name, referred to it as a "regional security forum". And a minister from a third country had to double check whether it was an Asian or ASEAN Regional Forum.

The economic animal—Apec, or the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum—was no less tricky. One bone of contention was United States President Bill Clinton's call for a meeting of Apec leaders in Seattle in November.

When he first floated it in Japan, the Western press described it as a "summit". But when the term proved politically loaded and caused some unhappiness among Asian Apec members, a string of alternative names were offered.

No, it was not a formal summit but an "informal conference", said some. Others said it would be a "retreat". One official said it would be the "Apec leaders'" economic conference but another called it an Apec "economic leaders'" conference. With the dust now settling, a spokesman for Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong has referred to it in a written statement as the "Apec Summit".

The terminological confusion was symptomatic of the fluidity of the post-Cold War regional balance and the difficulties in adjusting to the changes. But nonetheless, the agreement on the ASEAN Regional Forum and the Apec summit showed the two major preoccupations of ASEAN and its main trading partners—Asia-Pacific peace and economic growth.

Both sides have been holding regular annual talks for some years now, but this week's three-day Post-Ministerial Conference (PMC), which ends today, is as significant as the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting (AMM) that preceded it.

The main concern of ASEAN is to ensure the continued rapid economic growth of the region. It is to ensure continued peace and stability that ASEAN decided to engage simultaneously—for the first time—all the key powers that could make or break the peace in the Asia-Pacific region in the years to come. In so doing, a major breakthrough was achieved.

With ASEAN as the broker, key regional players that once were at each other's throats during the Cold War now sat around a table to shape the landscape of regional peace. The ASEAN Regional Forum brings together the US, Russia, China, Japan and Vietnam, among others, and the informal ASEAN-hosted dinner they all attended last Sunday was a precursor of things to come.

At the dinner, US Secretary of State Warren Christopher sat next to Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam, whose country defeated the US in the Vietnam War but is still stuck with an American trade embargo.

Mr Christopher was within earshot of Japanese Foreign Minister Kabun Muto, and could have talked about the US-Japan trade frictions if he had wanted to.

Four seats away was Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev whose country has difficulties getting Japanese investments because of an unsettled dispute over the Kuriles. And there was the Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen whose country's assertive claim over the South China Sea is causing new anxieties for a number of states whose foreign ministers were all at the dinner.

Then there are the overlapping security concerns such as East Asia's worry about Japan's future role; the region's unease over China's growing economic clout; and the apprehensions over the wavering American presence in Asia.

The ASEAN Regional Forum will provide an unprecedented opportunity for all to get to know each other better. As the ASEAN foreign ministers said, the aim of the forum is to bring about a more predictable pattern of relationships among the key powers.

"This is the first time that the major players in the Asia-Pacific region have had the opportunity to discuss such issues collectively," said an ASEAN spokesman. "The dinner was a unique occasion and a significant milestone in ASEAN's efforts to promote dialogue on regional security."

Even within ASEAN, new dimensions in the big peace-building drive have been introduced. The Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in South-East Asia, the centrepiece document which pulls together ASEAN's members in harmonious coexistance, is now open to non-South-east Asian states. If the main powers such as China accede to it the treaty would have served its purpose of maintaining the larger peace.

So far regular ASEAN meetings have been among the foreign and economic ministers. Now, officials are holding out the possibility of defence ministers having their own regular talks as well.

Already, defence and security officials have started coming on board, joining the so-called Special SOM—the special Senior Officials Meetings—which allow defence and military policy-makers to join the foreign ministry honchos.

These and other initiatives agreed to at the AMM and the PMC summed up a more assertive ASEAN that now acts—rather than reacts—to shape the environment that is so crucial for its continued economic growth. To paraphrase Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong, a more forward-looking, realistic and creative ASEAN is emerging, one that will help shape a new Asia-Pacific.

Just as important to this changing pattern of interactions is the creation of a new economic dynamic among states. Two competing ideas had surfaced—one East Asian centred, the other more pan-Pacific in nature.

The 26th AMM will probably be remembered for giving more bite to the idea of East Asia. For some time since the East Asia Economic Caucus (EAEC) was first mooted by Malaysia and then adopted by ASEAN heads of government at the Singapore Summit last year, the idea could not take off because of opposition from within and outside ASEAN.

The US-led resistance, which influenced Indonesia, Japan and South Korea, underscored a preference for the larger idea of Asia-Pacific economic cooperation—Apec. This conceptual gulf was accentuated when Mr Clinton threw in his proposal for an Apec summit resulting in intense debate among the ASEAN foreign ministers that some saw as almost divisive.

But in the face of such difficulties, ASEAN's trouble-shooting diplomacy came to the fore. The ministers, with Singapore in the chair, agreed to a win-win compromise. The gulf between Apec and the EAEC was bridged, showing them to be what they were all along—two economic forums which are not necessarily incompatible.

The Malaysians now have what they wanted, the EAEC as an entity tied to ASEAN through the ASEAN Economic Ministerial Meetings; the Indonesians, too, have what they insisted on—the EAEC as a caucus within Apec.

With this smartly crafted compromise that is typical of ASEAN's consensual style, both Apec and the EAEC can now start to grow simultaneously and separately. ASEAN has nothing to lose and everything to gain from this. Both forums strive to ensure an open global economy, which is crucial for the six ASEAN countries if their economies are to grow and grow.

So what now?

Despite the breakthroughs on the political and economic fronts the Singapore meeting is just the beginning of a long, hard road to an East Asian or a Pacific community. A lot of diplomatic spadework remains to be done.

Politically, the basis for what could emerge as a new regional security order may have been laid. But it will take time for the players around the ASEAN Regional Forum table to become comfortable with, and less distrusting of, each other.

The Amity Treaty, meanwhile, may have been opened up. But this leaves room for argument as to just how open it should be, a matter of some concern to the Indonesians, who are particular about external interference in the region.

Economically, the EAEC may have finally got the kick-start it needed. But there is still a need to flesh it out and bring in the right members, such as China, Japan and South Korea.

Significantly, the US yesterday declared an end to its hostility towards the EAEC, a move likely to encourage the Japanese and South Koreans to warm to the caucus. Still, some nitpicking may continue. Even the US Secretary of State has expressed bafflement over a typically Asian compromise which a Westerner may not fully understand. The onus is now on the ASEAN economic ministers to sort out such problems.

Mr Clinton may now get the Apec bash he wanted. But Apec has yet to reconcile a number of internal contradictions—such as the question of the three Chinas—before it can truly take off.

What has been put together by ASEAN over the past five days is a major step forward to overcome the post-Cold War uncertainty. But it is only a first step. The cooperation—and the readiness to make compromises—of many others beyond ASEAN will be needed if further and more decisive moves are to be taken. To begin with, one thing all can do is not to go on splitting hairs over names.

Defeat of Indian No-Confidence Motion Welcomed

BK2907094693 Delhi All India Radio Network in English 0730 GMT 29 Jul 93

[Text] Business circles in Singapore dealing with India have expressed relief at the defeat of the no-confidence motion and continuation of the Narasimha Rao government. Our Southeast Asia correspondent reports that many businessmen were concerned about the future of economic reforms in India in the wake of political tension. Now that the uncertainty is over, they expressed the hope that the reforms would move further.

Territorial Water Boundary Set With Malaysia

BK2907145593 Singapore Singapore Broadcasting Corporation in English 1400 GMT 29 Jul 93

[Text] Singapore and Malaysia have agreed on a new territorial water boundary in the Johor Strait. The agreement was reached today at the end of a three-day meeting in Kuala Lumpur. A joint news release says the water boundary in the straits would now be decided by straight lines joining net markers agreed by both sides. The boundary, when ratified by the two governments, would be permanent. The statement says there is substantial progress in the territorial talks. It says the meeting was conducted in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, reflecting the close relationship and cooperation between the two countries. Both sides also said the new draft agreement would be discussed further at the next meeting in Singapore before the end of the year.

Singapore's team at the meeting was led by the senior state council, attorney general's chambers [title as heard], Mr. S. Tiwari. Heading the Malaysian delegation was Mr. Azmeer Rashid, secretary general of the Ministry of Land and Cooperative Development.

Indonesian Navy Chief Meets Defense Minister

BK3007120493 Singapore Singapore Broadcasting Corporation in English 1100 GMT 30 Jul 93

[Text] Indonesia's Navy chief of staff, Vice Admiral Tanto Kuswanto, called on the defense minister, Dr. Yeo Ning Hong, this morning. He was later received by the chief of Defense Forces, Major General Ng Jui Ping, and Singapore's chief of Navy, Commodore Teo Chee Hean.

Vice Admiral Tanto, who arrived yesterday, is on a two-day visit.

Cambodia

Commentary Urges U.S. To Stop 'Blackmail'

BK3007104593 Phnom Penh CAMBODIA TIMES in English 26 Jul-1 Aug 93 p 2

[Commentary: "Bill, Leave Us Alone"]

[Text] Consistency seems to be a strong point in the foreign policy of the United States.

In the seventies, it engineered a coup against Samdech Preah Norodom Sihanouk which plunged Cambodia into what was to be more than two decades of strife.

Between then and now, the soiled hands of Washington have been the curse of the people.

Uncle Sam supported the Khmer Rouge to keep the country at war, and spearheaded an international trade and aid boycott to ensure the people remained below the poverty line.

Anti-personnel mines, made by America and her friends, have made the country with the largest amputee population in the world.

About ten people are still losing their legs each day, something to add to the American conscience or the lack of it.

Now that the people are burying the hatchet, Bill Clinton like his predecessors in the White House, seems to be uneasy.

Washington's attempt to stop Prince Sihanouk from becoming president before the elections may have resulted in the Khmer Rouge returning to the peace process.

If Prince Sihanouk's first attempt at forming a coalition government had succeeded, the process of nation building would have started earlier.

These are "ifs". Now that the prince has become head of state, successfully got the three factions together and attempting to accommodate the fourth faction in national reconstruction, the US has again started putting stumbling blocks.

It seems to feel that with the Khmer Rouge absorbed into the mainstream, the strife may finally end and put the nation on the path to progress.

Therefore, America now says the Khmer Rouge, which it has been supporting for so long, should not be in. The "good guys" had suddenly turned bad.

If they are included in the government, it will not give aid, and possibly not trade with Cambodia.

This kind of blackmail should stop. Admittedly, the Khmer Rouge is not a grouping of angels, but they are Cambodians. They have a right to play a part in rebuilding the country.

If "a government of the people, by the people, for the people" so decide to forgive the guerillas for their past sins, let it be.

Leave us alone, Bill.

Deputy Defense Minister Receives U.S. General

BK2907092193 Phnom Penh National Voice of Cambodia Radio Network in Cambodian 1200 GMT 28 Jul 93

[Text] His Excellency General Tie Banh, deputy defense minister of the Provisional National Government of Cambodia [PNGC], received U.S. Army Lieutenant General [rank as heard] Thomas Needham on 24 July. At the meeting, the U.S. general said he was extremely pleased with his mission and the close cooperation from the PNGC. He also informed Gen. Tie Banh about his plan to visit Kompong Cham, Kratie, Stung Treng, and Ratanakiri soon.

For his part, Gen. Tie Banh welcomed the U.S. general's mission in Cambodia, saying the PNGC Defense Ministry was ready to ensure security for the planned visit.

Dutch Peacekeepers Take Cover From Artillery Duel

BK3007094093 Hong Kong AFP in English 0920 GMT 30 Jul 93

[Text] Phnom Penh, July 30 (AFP)—An exchange of artillery fire between government soldiers and Khmer Rouge guerrillas in northwestern Cambodia forced Dutch U.N. peacekeepers into their bunkers for cover, a U.N. spokeswoman said Friday.

The peacekeepers were stationed just some 500 meters away from the government position at Phum Nimit near the Thai border in northwestern Banteay Meanchey province when the artillery duel broke out early Friday, spokeswoman Susan Manuel said.

"They felt it was uncomfortably close and they took to their bunkers for cover," she said.

None of the peacekeepers were injured and there were no reports of any other injuries.

A U.N. military observer said in a telephone interview that artillery exchanges were commonplace in Phum Nimit. He said the peacekeepers were not targets but just happened to be stationed alongside the government position under fire from the Khmer Rouge.

Khmer Rouge guerrillas fired 24 mortar rounds at the market in the Banteay Meanchey provincial town of Sisophon late Thursday, Manuel said. Some property was damaged but no casualties were reported.

PNGC Order on Illegal Recruitment 'Propaganda'

BK2907093393 Phnom Penh National Voice of Cambodia Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 28 Jul 93

[Order of the Provisional National Government of Cambodia]

[Text] To: Coministers of national defense and interior and national security.

Subject: Propaganda about recruitment of troops, policemen, and civil servants and the appointment of local state authorities.

Reference: PNGC's 2 July 1993 communique; PNGC's circular No. 05, dated 17 July 1993, on the appointment of officials and personnel at each department or institution; and PNGC's 23 July 1993 communique.

At present, the general public has taken notice of propaganda conducted in some provinces, cities, districts, wards, communes, and suburbs about recruitment of troops, policemen, and civil servants and the appointment of local state authorities without the authorization of the PNGC. This is malfeasance in serious violation of the law.

With a view to serving the supreme interests of the Cambodian nation and people, the PNGC orders that the Defense and Interior and National Security Ministries increase attention to implementing resolutely the PNGC's 23 July 1993 communique and investigate the sources or networks that have plotted to commit the wrongdoings, so as to eliminate them once and for all.

When perpetrators are caught red-handed, they should be sent to the court of justice to be sentenced according to the law.

Upon receiving this order, the coministers should effectively implement it and report the outcome of the implementation to the PNGC cochairmen.

[Dated] Phnom Penh, 28 July
[Signed] Prince Kromluong Norodom Ranariddh and Hun Sen, cochairmen of the PNGC

Cochairmen Demand End to Troop Recruitment

BK3007044193 Phnom Penh National Voice of Cambodia Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 29 Jul 93

[Text] On 28 July, Prince Kromluong Norodom Ranariddh and His Excellency Hun Sen, cochairmen of the Provisional National Government of Cambodia [PNGC], sent a message to H.E. Chairman of the Molinaka and Cambodian Resistance Fighters Party, on the party's troop recruitment program. Here is the essence of the message:

With reference to the enclosed communique No. 2 drafted on 23 July 1993 of the Provisional National Government of Cambodia [PNGC], we, the PNGC cochairmen, request that H.E. Chairman of the MOULINAKA [National Liberation Movement of Cambodia] and Cambodian Resistance Fighters Party stop its troop recruitment activities nationwide and to immediately and unconditionally demobilize cadres, officers, and recent recruits. This is because no establishment, except the PNGC, has the right to recruit troops.

Please accept our high consideration.

Cochairmen Thank Thai Premier, Propose Visit

BK2907141793 Phnom Penh National Voice of Cambodia Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 29 Jul 93

["Message of Thanks" from Prince Norodom Ranariddh and Hun Sen, cochairmen of the Provisional National Government of Cambodia, to Thai Prime Minister Chuan Likphai; dated 28 July]

[Text] Your Excellency: We are honored to inform you that we have already received your letter dated 27 July 1993. In the letter, you have extended best wishes to us and warmly complimented us on our appointment as cochairmen of the Provisional National Government of Cambodia. You have invited us to pay an official visit to your country as well.

We would like to express our profound gratitude to you for your kindness. We are extremely touched by your appreciation of our efforts in achieving a durable peace in Cambodia. We have always kept in our mind, however, the important role that Thailand has played for years in the Cambodian peace process. We would also like to express profound gratitude to you for having considered us Thailand's close friends.

By the way, we are pleased to inform you that we have accepted your invitation to pay an official visit to Thailand in order to further strengthen our bilateral relations. We would like to propose the following schedules:

1. From 13 to 15 August, or

2. From 12 to 14 August, or from 14 to 16 August 1993. [numbers as heard]

We hope that you will accept one of the proposed schedules above.

Your Excellency, please accept our highest regards.

UN Arrests Battambang Prison Official for Torture

BK2907113493 Hong Kong AFP in English 1100 GMT 20 Jul 93

[Text] Phnom Penh, July 29 (AFP)—The United Nations has arrested a deputy director of the prison in Cambodia's second largest city of Battambang on charges of torturing and burning inmates, a U.N. spokeswoman said Thursday.

The second deputy director of Battambang Captain Tem Seng was arrested in the northwestern city Monday by a team of U.N. civilain police and Malaysian troops and was flown to Phnom Penh where he was locked up in the U.N. detention centre, spokeswoman Susan Manuel said.

"He is being charged with the torture of several prisoners by burning and assault," she said.

Tem Seng allegedly poured fuel over one prisoner and set him on fire, a U.N. official said.

The prisoner was severely burnt, the official said.

The peacekeepers had been investigating allegations about Tem Seng since December 1992, Manuel said.

"We had full co-operation with the Battambang provincial authorities who agreed with the need for the arrest," she said.

But another U.N. official said the prison official had foiled repeated attempts by the U.N. police to arrest him. The U.N. police devised elaborate plans for the arrest of the prison official some months ago, he said.

Tem Seng is the fourth person to be arrested by the peacekeepers under special powers of arrest, detention and prosecution introduced by the United Nations last December to combat the wave of politically motivated violence which was threatening to derail the country's peace process.

The previous person arrested by U.N. peacekeepers was also a prison official. The deputy director of Prey Veng prison was recently detained on charges of executing six inmates whom he taunted and forced to crawl before shooting them at point blank range, a U.N. official said following the arrest.

The U.N. prison's two other detainees are a Khmer Rouge guerilla accused of paricipating in the massacre of ethnic Vietnamese and a Phnom Penh party policeman accused of murdering a FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] party official.

The United Nations was holding the prisoners until a "competent" court could be found to hear their cases.

The Phnom Penh government's courts had previously refused to hear cases brought forward under the U.N. powers of prosecution.

U.N. spokesman Eric Falt said recently that the new government had indicated willingness to try and establish a court to hear the cases and to get the prisoners off the peacekeepers' hands.

The human rights group Asia Watch slammed the United Nations for detaining the prisoners without trial. U.N. officials, however, said the criticism was misguided.

Meanwhile the military situation in the country had been "generally calm" since Monday, Manuel said.

"Bridges continue to be blown up at the rate of approximately one every other day," she said.

A clash between government and Khmer Rouge forces Monday in Northern Kompong Cham left four Khmer Rouge guerrillas dead, she said.

Five civilians were killed and ten injured Tuesday when their vehicle ran over an anti-tank mine in the Pourk district west of Siem Reap town.

The mine was laid by local police to defend their nearby post, she said.

Also Tuesday, six civilians were injured, two seriously, when their truck ran over a mine in on a road normally considered safe about 11 kilometers (seven miles) north of Kompong Thom town, she said.

PNGC Circular on National Anthem Observance

BK2907134393 Phnom Penh National Voice of Cambodia Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 28 Jul 93

["Circular" of the cochairmen of the Provisional National Government of Cambodia—dated 28 July 1993]

[Text] To: All ministers, governors of provinces, and municipalities nationwide.

Subject: Guideline on observing the national anthem.

Reference: Circular No. 07 dated 21 July 1993 of the Provisional National Government of Cambodia [PNGC] on observing the national anthem.

Noting that at present, civil servants, Armed Forces, and police in every department and institution and in some provinces and municipalities have not yet effectively implemented observing the national anthem at 0700 on work days, the PNGC cochairmen advise heads of every department and institution and governors in all provinces and municipalities to organize national anthem observance at 0700 every working day.

As for other directives mentioned in the circular cited in the reference, they remain effective.

Upon receiving this circular, ministers, heads of institutions, and governors of provinces and municipalities should effectively implement it starting from the day it is signed.

[Dated] Phnom Penh, 28 July
[Signed] Prince Kromluong Norodom Rarariddh, and Hun Sen, cochairmen of the PNGC

Ranariddh Addresses Officials in Prey Veng

BK2807094193 Phnom Penh National Voice of Cambodia Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 23 Jul 93

[Speech by Prince Norodom Ranariddh at 22 July meeting with officials in Prey Veng Province—recorded]

[Text] My greetings to most esteemed and beloved His Excellency [H.E.] Chea Sim, acting head of state and first chairman [as heard] of the National Constuent Assembly; my greetings to H.E. Minister Sar Kheng and the head of UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] in Prey Veng Province; my warmest greetings to H.E. the governor of Prey Veng Province; my most delighted and heartfelt greetings to all ladies and gentlemen, generals, and all leaders of the Cambodian National Armed Forces and of the Cambodian National Police; and my sweetest and warmest greetings to all ladies and gentlemen representing the Cambodian People's Party [CPP], the FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] party, and all cadres, personnel, and members of the Prey Veng municipality: Today, in my capacity as the cochairman of the Provisional National Government of Cambodia [PNGC] with H.E. Prime Minister Hun Sen as my cochairman, I feel extremely moved that after the formation of the national reconciliation government, of the PNGC at the august and most enlightened initiative of our venerated Prince Father, the august head of state and father of the Cambodian nation, a government which counts among its members representatives of all major parties, such as the CPP, the FUNCINPEC party, and the Buddhist Liberal Democratic Party, I am able to pay this visit to Prey Veng Province and especially to the provincial capital of Prey Veng in company of H.E. the acting head of state and first chairman of our National Constituent Assembly. I thank H.E. the governor of Prey Veng Province for his very significant and warm speech which enabled me to understand the needs that the province wants to be urgently resolved by the PNGC, that is, by our entire Cambodia with our venerated Prince Father as the prominent head of state and august father of the entire Cambodian nation.

Moreover, I have listened with great interest to the remarks made just now by H.E. the governor when he said that we Cambodians can unite under the most correct initiative and instruction of the Prince Father after more than two decades of sufferings in a hellhole unknown before in the history of Cambodia which is peaked first with the glory and grandeur of the Angkorian period and again with that of the Sangkum Reas Niyum [Popular Socialist Party, Sihanouk's pre-1970 party] era. Now, as our august Prince Father said in his Arbor Day speech a few weeks back, Cambodia has entered a new epoch in which Cambodians have agreed to let bygones be bygones and to forget disputes that could only put our nation at risk. From now on, we Cambodians should stop looking back. We should look at the present when we must resolve all the ordinary problems confronting all nations. Morover, we should not be afraid to look at a future that will be as glorious as that of Angkor and Sangkum Reas Niyum. [applause] This is a mission. This is an obligation for all Cambodians to unite as a single body around our venerated Prince Father and work to bring back to Cambodia happiness and peace with national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, honors, and prestige of Cambodia which was recognized by the world as an oasis of peace under Sangkum Reas Niyum. [applause]

Today, I am most honored to come here in the company of H.E. Chairman Chea Sim. H.E. the chairman of the CPP and I, chairman of the FUNCINPEC party together with the many eminent members of the two parties present here, we are meeting with one another at this very symbolic place which is a sports arena. [laughter] We Cambodians have for many years been competing with one another in a most unsportsmanlike manner. It was not at all a sport when we fought one another in the war. Now, the governor of Prey Veng Province had a very good idea to invite us to meet at this sports arena so we can fight under what we call democratic rules. Under liberal democracy, we may have different views in national reconstruction, national reconciliation. We must compete for our different opinions. Of course, we are not literally competing here, for this is a place for ball games only. But there is a place for that purpose: the parliament. So, from now on we get a competition ground, the parliament, where rival parties can compete day and night.

As you know, Excellencies, no one believed that we Cambodians could be reconciled with one another, especially after hearing the stump speeches during the electoral campaign of the past few weeks. No one believed we could agree. They predicted that Cambodia would become another Angola, another Afghanistan. The situation seemed hopeless based on what one heard from the television and radio. But now it is extremely good, hearing from just one television [laughter] or several televisions. Now we have the idea of national reconciliation, of national unification, the idea of rebuilding a nation that was devastated for more than two decades. This is a new idea. Gentlemen, as you know, I and H.E. Chairman Chea Sim we never have problems with each other. [laughter] Of course, we had a few problems. But that was in the past. Let us ignore the past. We should concentrate on advancing into the future.

Our august Prince Father said we should let bygone be bygone. Have you noticed how so often in the past the world had mentioned what was happening in Cambodia? Have you noticed that it has stopped talking about Cambodia now? Have you observed that change? This means that we have stopped becoming news. When we stop becoming news, it means that we have entered a state called normalcy. This is the life of the nation.

When we stop fighting, stop launching verbal attacks at one another, and stop [words indistinct], the world stops paying too much attention to us. So, let it stop focusing too much on us. Just our national television will be enough to take care of us. The Cambodians in the United States should not be too concerned about Cambodia not making news anymore. When the world talks too much about us, it means that we have problems. They talk so much now about Bosnia because Bosnia is deep in trouble. The situation in Yugoslavia without Tito is very serious. And if Cambodia is without the Prince Father, you can be sure the situation will be as serious. Now, for the time being, we are all right. Our Prince Father is very happy to see that all of us are united. The new government that has been formed was formed thanks to our love for the Prince Father, our love for the motherland, and because we have placed the national interest above all individual interests. This is our goal. This is the only patriotic foundation of our new option. [applause] On this foundation, we can resolve virtually everything.

H.E. Chairman Chea Sim is coming here in his capacity as the acting head of state and first chairman of the National Assembly born out of the will of the people. But [words indistinct] foreign countries did not believe us. No, they could not believe us. Just a few months ago they would bet anything that we would never succeed in our reconciliation bid. But we have succeeded. This is the special character of all Cambodians. Foreigners do not understand us. They would wonder at our type of government: we have as many as three chairmen of parliament, two prime ministers who cooperate with one another very well, and our ministers are all twins. [laughter] To the eyes of the foreigners, this is a weird formula. We do not mind whether this is a weird formula or what so long as we can have harmony, reconciliation, and unity around the Prince Father to serve the superior interests of the nation. This is the Cambodian nature. So, as Cambodians we must be very proud of that. Let them say what they want, we should do everything so that the nation lives. This is the major problem for our nation.

Now, allow me to talk a little about some of our national issues. First, allow me to express to UNTAC officials, both civilian, military, and police, the thanks and gratitude of Cambodia for coming to help give Cambodia peace on behalf of the international community of the United Nations. As a matter of fact, they are very proud of the victory of the recent free and fair election. To be frank, this victory was not that of FUNCINPEC, or the CPP, or any other parties. It was the victory of the Cambodian people who decided that from now on they would control the future of Cambodia by themselves. That was the success of the election of May 1993. [applause]

[passage in English mostly indistinct, expressing thanks to UNTAC] Excuse me, I need to express myself in English a little bit to allow them to understand what I was saying. After I fired a burst of English, I now feel much relieved. [laughter]

Now, I ask the permission of H.E. the chairman to talk about the priorities of the PNGC headed by H.E. Cochairman Hun Sen and myself. The Prince Father instructed us that right after we formed the PNGC we must begin resolving not special problems but ordinary problems confronting all states in the world. The most important issue is security, that is, national security.

I am extremely moved today to be accompanied by Interior Minister H.E. Sar Kheng. I have asked him to become the special adviser of the cochairmen of the PNGC so he can make full use of his experience in the interior and national security fields. Our PNGC has issued circular No. 1 and H.E. Sar Kheng has already received it. The goal is to provide peace and security for our Cambodian people, particularly our peasants who make up more than 90 percent of the population. The PNGC plans to muster and canton all armed military and police officers except those needed to carry out national defense and security missions for the people. Today, I take this opportunity on behalf of H.E. the chairman of our Constituent Assembly and of our PNGC to announce that from now on throughout Cambodia all civilian, military, and police officers must consider themselves neutral, for all of you are now under the same administration. For example, here, we have General Men Bunthan wearing this kind of uniform and a general over there wearing a different uniform, and so on. This is only temporary. Soon our national armed forces will all wear the same uniforms as I am begging for alms from other countries to finance their purchase.

H.E. Hun Sen suggested that I should go around begging from other countries. The soldiers should wait as the prince is begging for alms now, he said. After he made his speech, he gave me best wishes for a long life and good health. I thanked him for that and I said I need good health so I can go around begging for alms. This is because we are short of funds. We have the plan to change the uniforms back to the ones we had under Sangkum Reas Niyum. This does not mean that the present uniforms are not nice, excellencies. But since we have the national army, we must make our soldiers wear the same uniforms. What is a national army? A national army serves the nation for we have only one Cambodian nation and one Cambodia. Our armed forces are very lucky because our august Prince Father whom we consider the father of the nation himself is the supreme commander of the only one national armed forces. We therefore have only one head of state, one supreme commander, one national army, and one nation. [words indistinct] democracy and as for us politicians we may have some differences of opinions but that is liberal democracy. However, all government employees, civilian, military, and police officials included, must have a neutral attitude. You serve no particular party, no individual. You serve only the people and the nation, for our nation remains unchanged. Policy may change, but the independence, sovereignty, honors, prestige, and territorial integrity of the nation remain unique, unchanged.

Therefore, all of you must maintain an attitude as a nation. I myself and H.E. Cochairman Hun Sen, too, must be impartial and belong to no party or group. From now on we think only of nothing but the Cambodian nation. This is the only guarantee for the survival of our venerated Cambodian nation, of our Cambodia. [applause]

I would like to take this opportunity to inform you of a piece of good news. Yesterday, I met with U.S. Ambassador Charles Twining and Mr. Sadry, who represents the United Nations. They assured me they had good news. We are in great need of money to pay our government employees. We already disbursed the June salaries but we do not have money for July yet. So, the U.S. ambassador and H.E. Sadry told me and H.E. Cochairman Hun Sen that, first, UNTAC has decided to disburse $3 million for us to pay for the monthly wages, and moreover, three days ago the United Nations just decided to provide an additional $17 million within two months. They also made it clear that these $20 million are to cover the salaries of all state employees in Cambodia. [applause] Now that you know we are getting $20 million, please do not stop working. [laughter] [passage in English mostly indistinct, explaining what he has just said in Cambodian] I would like to inform you that we are getting 17—1 and 7 and not 7 and 1—million. I regret we do not get 71 million. Anyway 17 million is all right. They do not have much money and let us not abuse their generosity. [laughter]

I have also said that we have worked out a budget and the international community has planned to give us a wide range of assistance. What have they asked us in return? They have asked that all government employees, civilian, military, and police alike, must be loyal to the government, to the parliament born out of the will of people. They have asked that we must maintain political stability and peace. Our voters, the 89.6 percent of the constituents who turned out to poll did so not in order to see us continue to tear at each other's throats. They turned out to vote to show their wish for peace. So, after organizing that election, the United Nations is seeking that budget for us. Let me tell you this, in the history of the United Nations never before has it given money to any state to pay for its own salaries. This only happens to Cambodia because we have our august Prince Father as our leader and because we have showed to both national and international opinion that we Cambodians want peace. For this reason, the United Nations is going to provide us a special budget to cover the pay of all our government employees. This is the good news that I am pleased to inform all of you. Prey Veng is the first province that is aware of this news because I just learned of it yesterday [words indistinct]. [applause]

However, the money is still not enough for our salaries. They want to increase the financial aid three-fold but I do not think it is possible, but I will certainly continue my efforts to get more. All in all, we will not continue to be beggars in the future. [passage indistinct] It is impossible for us to be like that all the time. In the Sangkum Reas Niyum era, our Cambodia was not only independent but it also had a strong economy. We never begged from anybody.

In 1991 before the signing of the peace accord, the United Nations asked us to admit that Cambodia was one of the poorest countries in the world. This is neither national pride nor national dignity. I told H.E. Cochairman Hun Sen and the Council of Ministers that we should be able to be financially independent within one year. And as the provincial governor just said, if they want to help us, they should only concentrate their assistance in the construction of roads and a communications network. So what the governor said is very correct. If we have no communications links with the countryside, we will be unable to develop our nation. If paddy or rice is produced and we cannot sell it, it is impossible for us to develop the country. Therefore, communications routes are very important.

We need help for that problem. Our state budget cannot cover the high cost of construction. Our state budget is still unable to cover the construction. And if we have no roads, we can do nothing. As H.E. Son Sann always says, it is impossible, it is impossible. So we should try to solve this problem.

Now we need to talk about our agriculture. Agriculture is the source of state revenue since 80 percent of our compatriots are farmers. Agriculture is the greatest source of state income. However, the governor just told me that the province has a shortage of rice due to the recent drought. So we should implement our irrigation policy. In implementing the irrigation policy, we do not need to hoe soil as before—it is fine if hoes are used to loosen soil, but they were also used to break something else [a reference to the Khmer Rouge who used hoes to smash the skulls of their victims]. We need to pursue the irrigation policy and the state should assist in the implementation. As heavy equipment is needed, we should rely on international organizations, such as UNDP [UN Development Program], FAO [UN Food and Agriculture Organization] which plan to assist us in executing the irrigation policy. We should correctly act on this.

The governor also talked about chemical fertilizers. Concerning this matter, Prince Father has warned us that we should be careful in using the chemical fertilizers because they can ruin our soil. This being the case, we should create a center to conduct an experiment on available natural fertilizers. There are many kinds of natural fertilizers. And we need to import insecticides as well.

I used to say that our Cambodia has buried gold treasures. Where are those treasures? Firstly, the prince father is one of Cambodia's treasures because he is able to achieve national unification and reconciliation and restore peace to our country. He is certainly one of our treasures. Another Cambodian treasure is our agricultural produce, including rice and rubber. Rubber is a grand source of our nation's currency. Agricultural products also consist of lobster, fish, and so on. So we should promote fish rearing too. Our agriculture plays a very important role in the promotion of our economy.

And do you know what is our last gold treasure? Can you guess what our ancestors have left to us? It is the Angkor Wat temple. In all the world, no country has temples like ours. As our ancestors have left the Angkor Wat to us so we have to turn it into the biggest source of our state revenue. Frankly speaking, the temple is not our unique tourist site for we also have tourist sites in Kompong Chhnang Province. We can bring tourists to visit our cooking pot-making center there. You might wonder why I talk about this. While it is true that we do not want to see how the people make cooking pots, foreign tourists want to see it. [laughter] When they visit the place, they will pay us and praise us. Moreover, we can send foreign tourists by boat to visit fish and crocodile farms—crocodiles can be used for tourism-related purposes and the crocodile skins can be sold for a high price. Handicraft centers can also be tourist sites.

In Thailand, there are tourist sites, such as royal palace in which there are some miniatures of Cambodian temples, massage parlors, and so on. But compared with our Cambodia, that country has nothing. Nevertheless, Thailand receives 2 million tourists per year. If each tourist spends $500 for a fortnight, how much will the state earn from 1 million tourists each year—the money does not go to individual's pockets. [passage indistinct] So we should do whatever we can to have 1 million tourists who will spend $500 million visiting our country. Also, while visiting here the tourists will need to eat chicken, fish, meat, rice, and so on. As such the living conditions of the more than 90 percent Cambodian farmers will be gradually improved because the state, as the Cambodian People's Party said in its propaganda, will not levy land tax from peasants. The farmers can freely produce everything for sale at markets. If 1 million tourists come, how much food will they consume, then how far will our compatriots' living standard go up?

So just with agriculture and tourism, our Cambodia will stop begging—this does not mean that I do not want to go around and solicit alms, but I think this is a downgraded act. Our country abounds with wealth, but we solicit alms. As our country is plentiful with resources, so we should strive to make it rich. But I, Ranariddh, and the excellency chairman [Chea Sim] are not marvelous. Practicing the great-leap policy back and forth [a reference to the policy practiced by the Khmer Rouge during their heyday], our country was on the brink of disappearance. So we will never advocate the policy. We need young blood to further help the nation. We, the government ensuing from the people's will, are absolutely in need of the support from the compatriots across the country in the process of rebuilding the nation and motherland. We need to jointly overcome all manner of difficulties to turn our country into an oasis of peace and development. This is the only fundamental key the PNGC needs in order to transform Cambodia into a prosperous country.

Look! The ASEAN countries, such as Thailand, Singapore—a very small island—are now very developed. In Asia, Singapore is an economic superpower. So can we, Cambodians, do likewise? In my opinion, we are able to do so. We used to be like that before, so we should strive to achieve this, no matter what. This is to show people that if Prince Father is still alive, if Cambodians are united, and if Cambodia is in peace in the next five or 10 years, we will certainly achieve this. In two or three years at the latest, Cambodia will stop begging but still needs assistance in developing national agriculture, industry, communications routes, power plants.

In our gulf, it is likely that we have oil and natural gas. In the Tonle Sap lake, we also have oil and natural gas, but we cannot exploit them at the expense of the environment. We have everything, including agriculture, tourism, and industry, that constitutes Cambodia's future. Cambodians are self-reliant and ready to lend a hand to one another. In the Sangkum Reas Niyum era, there was a motto: "Cambodia helps itself." Anyway, this does not mean that we do not need the assistance from the international community. At present, we are like a tottering child so we need the community to lead us for a while. But we should not allow ourselves to be led too long. After sometime, we should be able to lead ourselves. This is my opinion. If Cambodians are united, I firmly believe that we are able to push our Cambodia toward [passage indistinct].

I have told H.E. Cochairman Hun Sen and his excellency the minister of higher education and technology that problems with primary, secondary, and tertiary education should be definitely solved. We will reestablish our faculties and universities and solve the problem concerning the shortage of teachers. I have already fully known about the problems with examination, but the main problem to be tackled is the lack of teachers at present.

With regard to the problem of teacher shortage, I have requested the countries which are our friends to hire highly paid and qualified Cambodian teachers from overseas to teach our students here. Why? Because we are not able to pay them. I want to know what is the monthly salary of our ministers? Is it $20 or $120? [voice heard in the background saying: $120] So it is not bad. Our ministers earn $120 per month, but if we offered the overseas Cambodian teachers $120, they would not come because they have earned much more than this.

We also need a lot of Cambodian-speaking teachers and language laboratories. So the laboratories should be created at every faculty. We do not need to learn languages at home since those laboratories are very effective at present. [words indistinct] because I, myself, was also a teacher in France. Later, if I had time, I would teach in Cambodia again. Language laboratories are very effective. After receiving training there for three or four months, students will be able to speak. I will ask France, Britain, Germany to help create language laboratories.

Another issue that we should also solve is the translation of all foreign books into Cambodian. If we do not translate the books into Cambodian, it will be very difficult for our students to catch up with foreign students. And in translation, we should not use too many high words. Have you ever heard me use those words? Of course I have used them, but only rarely. It is not possible to translate the word electronic [preceding word in French] into Cambodian. So we should put electronic as electronic in Cambodian. We should speed up the translation in order to enable our tertiary education students who will continue their studies overseas to catch up with others.

I have informed the PNGC that there are a lot students taking refuge in various monasteries. As such, we need to create hostels where students can live while continuing their studies. The hostels' rents should be as minimal as possible. The state should also organize scholarships for students of poor families from the countryside. Moreover, we should also create canteens for students and set up a grand library in Phnom Penh [words indistinct] where all kinds of books, such as mathematics, scientific, law books, are available and where several hundred students can sit and learn each day. If we can solve these problems, we will be able to solve the issue of rehabilitating the country and other important issues concerning the survival of our nation.

If we talk about liberal democracy, we should cultivate the knowledge of our compatriots; otherwise liberal democracy can never exist. This is what we should create if we want our country to become prosperous and glorious as in the Sangkum Reas Niyum era. [passage indistinct] Now we have entered a new stage with Prince Father as our leader. So all of us present here, including

H.E. Chairman Chea Sim, should know how to use this historic opportunity to become reconciled and united with a view to rebuilding our Cambodian nation in line with our supremacy and glory in the era of Angkor and Sangkum Reas Niyum.

Before concluding my improvised speech, I, in my capacity as cominister of National Defense and Interior and National Security and cocommander in chief of the Cambodian National Armed Forces [CNAF], would like to warmly welcome the courageous officers and rank and file of the CNAF. Also, I would like to take this opportunity to express my greatest admiration and profound gratitude to all of you for the sacrifices that you have made for the nation in the cause of defending our beloved motherland. In my capacity as the cochairman of the PNGC and cominister of national defense, I am well aware of your problems. I have just returned from Sihanoukville where I visited our Cambodian Naval Base. Those over there also have the same problems. However, as I have just told you, from now on we have the possibility to resolve a very large part of our budgetary constraints. This should be considered as an important boon for all of us. I again would like to express my great admiration and deep affection to all of you who represent the national armed forces and national police of Cambodia. Moreover, I am delighted to be able to visit here and to see all brothers from all major parties staying together and determined to follow our Prince Father in serving the Cambodian nation. That should be seen as the sole guarantee for the glorious future of Cambodia.

On behalf of H.E. the first chairman of our National Constituent Assembly and acting head of state of Cambodia and of the entire delegation and in my own name, I would like to thank all of you for coming massively to listen to me and meet with me. I feel very fortunate to see all of you. I also take this opportunity to wish you long life, good social standing, happiness, good health, and enlightenment. May all of you enjoy happiness and prosperity forever both in your livelihood and in serving our venerated motherland.

VGNUFC: Presence of SRV Settlers Main Issue

BK2907030993 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 28 Jul 93

[Unattributed commentary: "The Issue of Nearly 3 Million Old and New Vietnamese Committing Aggression and Occupying Cambodia Remains the Basic and Topical Issue; This Problem Sticks in the Mind of the Cambodian Nation and People"]

[Text] Sources along the Cambodian-Vietnamese border say that since the first week of July, Vietnam has dispatched more Vietnamese nationals to Cambodia, many thousands a week, by roads and waterways. Furthermore, Vietnam has already brought roughly 100,000 more to the border adjoining Cambodia. Another source specified that recently the representatives of UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] and Vietnam had shamelessly asked for permission from Prince Norodom Ranariddh, cochairman of the provisional government, to allow Vietnam to continue bringing in Vietnamese nationals to live in Cambodia. According to the source, Prince Norodom Ranariddh has already rejected the request of the UNTAC representative and the Vietnamese diplomat. The prince also reiterated that Vietnam has to unconditionally respect Cambodia's pre-1970 land and maritime border.

All these reports clearly confirm that the Vietnamese aggressors and allies inside and outside UNTAC have not in the least changed their strategy to commit aggression against and occupy Cambodia. It is the same in the past as in the present. Here is the evidence.

I. At the time the Paris agreement was being negotiated, Cambodian national resistance forces proposed that Vietnamese settlers, a major issue, be included in the process to end Vietnam's war of aggression. The resistance forces also clearly specified that the Hanoi Vietnamese were using people as a weapon to annex Cambodia within a set timeframe. However, the Vietnamese aggressors and their puppets and allies categorically opposed the Paris agreement referring to Vietnamese settlers.

II. After the Paris agreement was signed, the Vietnamese aggressors and their allies have become even more daring.

A. No control whatsoever was exercised.

B. Vietnam has been allowed to bring in Vietnamese nationals to Cambodia at will; there are nearly 3 million of them now.

C. A law has been drafted to protect Vietnamese and punish Cambodians who oppose the Vietnamese aggressors. Even using the word Vietnamese is punishable.

D. The entire military and civilian state authority of Vietnam and the puppets has been preserved, from top to bottom. Vietnam and the puppets have been allowed to attack the resistance forces, FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia], and the party of His Excellency [H.E.] Son Sann at will. The Supreme National Council [SNC] was not given any right to do anything at all.

III. After the election, which FUNCINPEC won, the Vietnamese aggressors and allies did not hand over power to FUNCINPEC. Incidents were created until a two-headed provisional government was set up. The fact is that Vietnam continues to maintain the structure it has had set up since 1979. It is this military and civilian state authority of Vietnam's puppets that are purging FUNCINPEC members and the people who voted for FUNCINPEC.

The current situation of FUNCINPEC is no different from that of the SNC before the election. To this day, the situation is clear: Allies have not come to solve and to end Vietnam's war of aggression so that Cambodia may have independence, peace, and national reconciliation. These allies have only cooperated with Vietnam to kill our nation and people through every way and means.

Therefore, it is not a question of Cambodians not wanting to end the war and not wanting to have national reconciliation. The fact is that, so far, Prince Norodom Ranariddh of FUNCINPEC and the party of H.E. Son Sann have made every effort to solve the Vietnamese issue so that our nation and people may recover independence, peace, and national unity in accordance with the national reconciliation plan of the Prince Father [Sihanouk].

However, the Vietnamese aggressors and a handful of Vietnam's lackeys and allies have opposed this. They have made efforts to maintain old and new Vietnamese forces and to preserve the puppet state authority set up by Vietnam since 1979. This state authority is currently repressing and killing FUNCINPEC and those who voted for FUNCINPEC.

For this reason, our entire people, inside and outside the country, are striving even more to further firmly unite national forces to overcome the strategy of the Vietnamese aggressors and allies until our entire nation and people achieve the national reconciliation plan of the Prince Father.

Army Reinforces Provinces Against Khmer Rouge

BK2907022193 Bangkok THE NATION in English 29 Jul 93 p A3

[Text] Cambodian army reinforcements and additional weapons have been sent to two districts of the border province of Banteay Meancheay, close to the Thai frontier, to ward off further attacks by rebel elements of the Khmer Rouge, the Burapa Force spokesman said yesterday.

Col Surak Vorarak said that following the Khmer Rouge guerrillas seizing Preah Vihear temple on July 7, the Cambodian government seemed to be preparing for another attack.

He said the reinforcements had been sent to Poi Pet village in Sisophon district and Svay Chek village in Thmarpuak district. The Cambodian govermnent has also sent patrol units to Krasan district of Siamrath province.

In about two weeks UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) troops will witbdraw from their base two kilometres away from Lake Ampil in the northwest. They will give their weapons and buildings to the Cambodian government.

Surak said the Khmer Rouge attacked and seized Preah Vihear temple to increase its negotiating power with the government. Since then, Hun Sen, the president of the Cambodian interim coalition, has agreed to let the Khmer Rouge join the coalition and the Cambodian military.

On July 13, Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan held talks with Prince Norodom Ranariddh over the historic Preah Vihear and agreed to hand it back to Phnom Penh. However the rebel Khmer Rouge guerrillas still occupy the temple.

Meanwhile, Surak said the Khmer Rouge forces recruited between 300 and 400 soldiers on July 12 to be trained at Phnom Dongrek base in Thmarpuak district.

He said the Khmer Rouge have since early July taken tougher action against the Phnom Penh govemment troops, especially south of Siamrath.

Surak added that some press reports had indicated that Khmer Rouge guerrillas had recently begun preparations to seize the famous Angkor Wat.

Supreme Command headquarters spokesman Lt Gen Anusorn Kritsanase said the Thai military opposes the violent actions of the Khmer Rouge. He said military leaders want all factions in Cambodia to reach a compromise and restore peace after the historic general election.

Suranari Force spokesman Col Kanok Netrakasesna said about 100 Khmer Rouge guerrillas had taken only one and a half hours to capture Preah Vihear and that there had been only minimal protest from Heng Samrin's troops.

Indonesia

Government May Send Military Observers to Bosnia

BK2907155993 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1500 GMT 29 Jul 93

[Text] Susilo Sudarman, coordinating minister for politics and security, said in Jakarta today that Indonesia may send only military observers to Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Speaking at a coordinated meeting on political and security affairs, which he chaired, the minister said that Indonesia will only send military observers to the former republic of the Yugoslav Federation because sending troops there would require special preparations, such as military personnel, heavy weapons, equipment, and technical and nontechnical matters. He said that sending troops to the Balkan republic requires very special preparations and would be different from sending the Garuda-XII contingent to Cambodia under UN auspices.

According to the minister, the plan to send military observers from Indonesia is in line with the decision made by the Islamic Conference Organization, ICO, to offer over 17,000 soldiers from Muslim countries, including Indonesia, to protect the Bosnian Muslims from Serbian and Croatian attacks.

ROK, Taiwan Accused of Product-Dumping Tactics

BK2807131293 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1020 GMT 28 Jul 93

[Text] Jakarta, Jul 28 (OANA-ANTARA)—Coordinating Minister for Industry and Trade Hartarto said on Wednesday he is to issue warnings to South Korean and Taiwanese companies, accused of selling polyster and nylon at the domestic market at dumping prices. "Let's await my statement," Hartarto told reporters.

South Korea and Taiwan have been accused of selling polyster and nylon at dumping prices since the fourth quarter of last year and this practice has led to local manufacturers piling up polyster and nylon at their warehouses. Some members of the House of Representatives have warned that the dumping practice will increasingly become serious, unless the government takes an immediate step.

"The government should deal with the dumping practices as part of an effort to protect local polyster and nylon manufacturers," Tajuddin Nursaid of the House Commission VI for trade and industry said.

Meanwhile, chairman of the house Commission VII Syaiful Anwar Husein said the dumping practice will have a far-reaching effect on local polyster and nylon manufacturers, unless the government deals with it immediately.

Calling on the government to take an immediate step, Benny Sutrisno, secretary general of the Indonesian Textile Association feared that the dumping practice will likely make textile manufacturers unable to repay their banking loans.

The dumping practice will have an adverse effect on the country's investment climate if unsolved, State Minister for Fund Investment Mobilization/head of the Investment Coordinating Board Sanyoto Sastrowardoyo said.

Tajuddin said Taiwan and South Korea have earlier in the middle of 1980's also sold their fabrics at the local market at dumping prices, causing difficulties for local manufacturers to sell around 700 million meters of fabrics at home.

The Indonesian Synthetic Fibre Producers Association meanwhile suggested that the government stipulate stiff regulations, including the imposition of high import duties, as part of efforts to restrict the import of polyster and nylon from South Korea and Taiwan.

Noted textile exporter Aminuddin said it is high time for the government to enact an anti-dumping law, so that there will be a clear mechanism and procedure to handle dumping practices.

Agency Concerned Over UAE's Charges on Products

BK2907072793 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0612 GMT 29 Jul 93

[Text] United Arab Emirates (UAE) are hampered by the country's policy requiring that all imported products be legalized by UAE embassies in the countries of origin. UAE imposes consular charges on all products to be exported to the Middle Eastern country and obligates the specificaton of both production and expiry dates of the products, the National Agency for Export Development (NAFED) said in a press statement issued here Wednesday. It is therefore necessary, it said, to hold talks between Indonesia's and UAE's trade officials to reduce these trade constraints and improve bilateral trade relations.

UAE is a potential market for Indonesian products as this country can serve as a transit harbour for trade activities in the Gulf region and in the Middle East. There is still ample room to boost Indonesia's exports to UAE as in 1992 Indonesia secured only 2.18 percent of UAE's total imports recorded at U.S.$12.9 billion, it said.

In 1990 it went on, Indonesia's exports to UAE totalled U.S$140.8 million and the figure increased to U.S.$265.5 million in the following year, to be up further to U.S.$376.8 million in 1992. Indonesia mainly exports to UAE plywood, ginger, ferro cerium and pyrophyne alloys.

Government To Help PDI Hold 'Extraordinary Congress'

BK2907140393 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0959 GMT 29 Jul 93

[Text] Jakarta, July 29 (OANA-ANTARA)—The government will consent and help to a certain extent the Indonesian Democratic Party (PDI) to hold an extraordinary congress if the party considers it necessary with an aim of helping the party rebuild unity, a minister said here on Thursday.

"The government feels called and needs to respond requests from various circles within PDI," Coordinating Minister for Political and Security Affairs Susilo Sudarman said after a coordination meeting.

He said the government was deeply concerned and resented that the recent 4th congress of the party had ended abnormally even causing deeper splits that may in turn threaten the national unity and political stability.

Susilo said the government would collect inputs from all sides involved in the conflict to deal with the problem.

"Besides, (it is) allowing the holding of an extraordinary congress," he added.

In this case the government's stand is being an effective follower, he said.

"If that extraordinary congress did take place it had to be carried out by PDI itself with the conditions that all sides have reconciled and united," he said.

He said the government would not lead the organization of the congress because it was PDI's affairs. "If the government takes part it could be blamed for arranging," he added.

He said the government could not set a time limit for the party to arrange the congress because it would depend on the unity situation within the party.

Minister Susilo Sudarman said the meeting had agreed to give foreign businessmen who wish to come to Indonesia a free business visit visa facility and an on-arrival-visa facility to those who come from countries that have no diplomatic relations with Indonesia.

"This is to promote investment flows into Indonesia, which is to be quoted in the justice minister decision, he said.

Susilo said the meeting had also agreed to the setting up of an inter-departmental working group to handle manpower problems and promote the functional operations of the SPSI [All Indonesian Workers Union] as the only recognized worker union.

"The meeting thinks manpower problems have political aspects including foreign political one, as well as security aspects which need immediate handling in the framework of promoting the national development," he said.

Former Parliamentarian Jailed for Subversion

BK2807163493 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1500 GMT 28 Jul 93

[Text] Usman bin Mohamed Ali, a former member of North Aceh regional legislative assembly elected in the 1992 general elections, was today sentenced to five years in prison by the Lhokseumawe state court at an antisubversion trial after he was found gulity of assisting the Aceh GPK [Security Disturbance Movement]. The verdict passed by a panel of judges led by Eko Martoyo was five years less than what the public prosecutor had demanded at the trial. The defendant was found to have given 300,000 rupiah to Mohamed Yusuf Ali, a leader of Aceh GPK, through another person who had turned into a state witness.

E. Timorese Resistance Forms News Agency

LD2907215293 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network in Portuguese 2000 GMT 29 Jul 93

[Text] Ramos Horta [leader of the National Council of the East Timorese Resistance] today announced the setting up of an East Timorese news agency, ETNA. It will be supported by the LUSA news agency and is funded by the Orient Foundation.

Laos

Further Reportage on Cambodian Chairmen's Visit

Khamtai, Ranariddh Speak at Banquet

BK2907072393 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 29 Jul 93

[Text] At 1900 on 28 July, His Excellency [H.E.] Khamtai Siphandon, prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], organized a banquet at the National Assembly hall in Vientiane honoring the visiting delegation of the provisional national government of Cambodia led by Prince Kromluong Norodom Ranariddh and H.E. Hun Sen, cochairmen of the government. During the banquet, which proceeded in a warm atmosphere, Siphandon delivered a speech.

He said:

[Begin recording] I am highly honored and very happy to have an opportunity to welcome Prince Kromluong Norodom Ranariddh and H.E. Hun Sen, cochairmen of the provisional national government of Cambodia, and a delegation from the government and fraternal people of Cambodia, which is currently paying an official friendship visit to the LPDR. I highly praise the visit and maintain that the visit to our country by you, Prince Kromluong, Your Excellency, and the delegation on this occasion will contribute to further promoting, expanding, and strengthening the long-standing traditional, good, and close relations between our two countries and two peoples. It is noteworthy that the visit is taking place following the election of the Constituent Assembly and the formation of the provisional national government of Cambodia, which has gained wide support from both the Cambodian people and the world community. The Lao Government and people sincerely hail the success of the Cambodian Government and people in seeking correct and creative ways and means to peacefully settle the national problem on the spirit of national concord. It is certain that this success has resulted from the key role of the prince head of state of Cambodia, who has always been concerned for the country and has worked persistently for the independence and freedom of the nation and the prosperity and happiness of the Cambodian people. It has also resulted from the great efforts of Prince Kromluong Norodom Ranariddh and H.E. Hun Sen, as well as other Cambodian leaders, who have led their people to join in the process of achieving national reconciliation in Cambodia.

Respected Prince Kromluong and Your Excellency, beloved ladies and gentlemen: Laos and Cambodia are neighboring countries. The peoples of our two countries have maintained similar cultures, customs, and characters. Our peoples have maintained and enhanced a spirit of solidarity since ancient times. We are firmly convinced that under the administration of the provisional national government with Prince Kromluong Norodom

Ranariddh and H.E. Hun Sen as cochairmen, the good relations and cooperation in many fields between the governments and the peoples of our two countries will be developed further.

On this glorious occasion, on behalf of the Lao Government and people, I wish the fraternal Cambodian people new and greater success in rebuilding and rehabilitating Cambodia to make it a prosperous country forever. I wish Prince Kromluong Norodom Ranariddh, H.E. Hun Sen, and the delegation glorious success in the visit to the LPDR on this occasion. [end recording]

Prince Kromluong Norodom Ranariddh, on behalf of the high-level delegation of the provisional national government of Cambodia, then made a reply speech. He said: [Begin Ranariddh recording, in Cambodian with superimposed Lao translation] First of all, on behalf of the high-level delegation of the provisional national government of Cambodia and in my own name as cochairman of the government, I would like to express profound gratitude to H.E. Khamtai Siphandon, prime minister of the LPDR, and all fraternal Lao people, for according, with a pure spirit, a warm, fraternal welcome to us. With the warm, fraternal welcome, we have achieved glorious success in our visit to the beautiful land of Your Excellency. The creative initiative of Your Excellency Khamtai Siphandon in inviting our delegation to pay the official friendship visit to the LPDR on this occasion has notably contributed to fruitfully consolidating, enhancing, and developing the traditional relations between the peoples of Laos and Cambodia in accordance with their earnest aspirations. I am proud to note that the close relations between the two countries and two peoples have been established on the basis of the similar geographical conditions, history, culture, and traditions. I am convinced that the good relations will be consolidated, promoted, and expanded on the basis of the principles of equality, independence, territorial integrity, and mutual interests to positively contribute to the regional cooperation and to turn Southeast Asia into a region of fruitful peace, friendship, and cooperation.

On behalf of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the Supreme National Council, the people, and the provisional national government of Cambodia, I would like to avail myself of this occasion to wholeheartedly express profound gratitude to H.E. Nouhak Phoumsavan, president of the LPDR, the government, and fraternal people of Laos for having positively contributed to seeking ways to bring peace back to Cambodia since the beginning, in particular since the signing of the Paris accord, the accord which has brought about the success of the Cambodian people in organizing the free and democratic elections in Cambodia, establishing the Constituent Assembly, and then forming the Provisional National Government of Cambodia.

It can be said that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries in the recent past serve as a good example for relations between neighboring countries. These relations have constituted great encouragement for us. Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of state of Cambodia and father of the Cambodian nation, has succeeded in establishing national reconciliation and bringing peace, stability, and happiness to the Cambodian people. He has been highly impressed with the continual strengthening of the long-standing, traditional solidarity and friendship between the two countries and two peoples of Cambodia and Laos.

Our delegation is elated at the success of the visit. We would like to hail the great achievements and victories won by the fraternal Lao people under the clear-sighted leadership of Your Excellency. I am convinced that the fraternal Lao people will be able to win new, ever greater achievements and victories in implementing the new restructuring line in economic matters to build their country so as to achieve progress and development in all respects. [end recording]

After the banquet, H.E. Prime Minister Khamtai Siphandon accompanied Prince Kromluong Norodom Ranariddh and H.E. Hun Sen, together with the delegation, in viewing art performances, including folk songs and dances, which were staged in a joyous atmosphere by the central art troupe in honor of the high-level delegation of the provisional national government of Cambodia.

Ranariddh, Hun Sen Visit Luang Prabang

BK2907144993 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1400 GMT 29 Jul 93

[Text] On 29 July, Prince Kromloung Norodom Ranariddh, His Excellency [H.E.] Hun Sen, and their entourage were on the second day of their visit to the Lao People's Democratric Republic [LPDR]. At 0930, accompanied by H.E. Somsavat Lengsavat, foreign affairs minister, the high-level delegation of the Provisional National Government of Cambodia [PNGC] visited the construction site of the Lao-Thai friendship bridge at Tha Naleng in Hatsaifong District. At the bridge construction site, Prince Kromloung Norodom Ranariddh, H.E. Hun Sen, and their entourage were welcomed and briefed about the project by H.E. Noi Indavong, deputy minister of commuinications, transport, posts, and construction, who noted that construction of the bridge, with assistance from the Australian Government, is 80 percent complete so far. By the end of September, the two ends of the bridge from both sides will be linked together. It is expected that by April 1994, the bridge will be officially opened to traffic.

Later, the high-level PNGC delegation visited and paid homage to the That Luang Pagoda temple, the Ho Pakeo temple, and the Sisaket temple. On the same afternoon, the delegation left for a visit to Luang Prabang Province. In the capital of Luang Prabang, the visitors were warmly and honorably welcomed by H.E. Chansi Phosikham, governor of Luang Prabang Province, and a large number of residents. During its two-day stay in the province, the PNGC delegation will visit historical areas, ruins, and economic establishments there.

Oudom Khatthi-gna Attends DPRK Solidarity Ceremony

BK2907102293 Vientiane KPL in English 0917 GMT 29 Jul 93

[Text] Vientiane, July 25 (KPL)—A closing ceremony of the month for solidarity with the Korean people in 1993 was held here on July 27, under the chairmanship of Mr. Maisouk Saisompheng, party CC [Central Comittee] member, president of the Lao Front for National Construction, who is also president of the Lao committee for support to the reunification of Korea by peaceful means.

The ceremony was attended by Mr. Oudom Khatthi-gna, Politburo member of the party CC who is in charge of mass organizations; Mr. Singkapo Sikhotchounnamali, president of the Lao committee for solidarity and friendship with nations; Mr. Chang Yong-chun, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the DPR [Democratic People's Republic of] Korea to the Lao PDR [People's Democratic Republic], and representatives of organizations in Vientiane capital.

The month of solidarity with the Korean people was opened on June 25, 1993 by the Lao committee for support to the reunification of Korea by peaceful means in collaboration with the embassy of the DPR Korea in Laos.

During the month of solidarity, the Lao people of all ethnic groups have strongly supported the struggle of the Korean people in the north and south for the reunification of their country by peaceful means.

Mr. Chang Yong-chun, in his speech, expressed thanks and gratitude to the Lao party-state and people for the support to the Korean people in the past and at present. He also wished for further development of the long-standing friendship and solidarity between the parties, states and people of the two countries.

Philippines

Government Considering SRV as Peace Talks Venue

HK2807141093 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 1100 GMT 28 Jul 93

[Text] Malacanang officials today said that the government is still considering the proposal to hold the formal peace talks with the National Democratic Front in Vietnam.

Press Secretary Jesus Sison said no final decision has been made. This was his reaction to an earlier report that the talks may be held in Vietnam.

Italy Grants Assistance for Agrarian Reform

HK2907053293 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 29 Jul 93 p 12

[by Conrad M. Carino]

[Text] The Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR) recently received a $5.6-million technical assistance grant from the Italian Government. Agrarian Reform Secretary Ernesto D. Garilao, Ambassador Aldo Pugliese of Italy, and J. Perez de Vega, director of the Food and Agricultural Organization field program development division, already signed a memorandum of agreement for the grant. Mr. Garilao said the grant will be used by the DAR to boost its institutional building efforts for agrarian reform beneficiary (ARB) cooperatives, which will mainly focus on:

—enhancing and fostering self-reliance of ARBs and their organizations; and

—training and upgrading the enterpreneurial skills of ARB cooperatives.

To be primarily covered are 65,000 ARBs in the 26 strategic operating provinces (SOPs) of the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP). These are: Pangasinan in Region I; Isabela in Region II; Nueva Ecija and Pampanga in Region III; Batangas, Quezon and Occidental Mindoro in Region IV; Camarines Sur and Sorsogon in Region V; Antique and Negros Occidental in Region VI; Bohol and Negros Oriental in Region VII; Western Samar and Leyte in Region VII; Zamboanga del Norte and Zamboanga del Sur in Region IX; Bukidnon and Agusan del Sur in Region X; South Cotabato and Davao del Norte in Region XI; Lanao del Norte, Maguindanao and North Cotabato in Region XII; and Kalinga Apayao and Ifugao in the Cordillera Autonomous Region.

The $5.6 million is the second grant the DAR received from a foreign country this year. The first was a P442-million grant from the Japan International Cooperation Agency for an integrated rural development project in Jala-Jala, Rizal. The DAR is also eyeing either soft-loans or grants from other European countries to fund the support services component of the CARP. The acquisition and distribution of lands under the agrarian reform program cannot be funded by foreign donor agencies.

Canadian Grant To Fund Telecom Development

HK2907053693 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 29 Jul 93 p 12

[by Genevieve I. Soledad]

[Text] The Canadian government has approved a C$11.75-million [Canadian dollars] (equivalent to P253.78 million [Philippine pesos]) grant to the Philippines for the development of telecommunication systems in rural areas, Transportation and Communications Secretary Jesus B. Garcia, Jr said yesterday.

The grant will be used in connection with the C$21.1-million (P455.73 million) loan extended by the Export Development Corporation (EDC) of Canada to finance the development of rural telecommunication systems in southern regions.

The DOTC [Department of Transport and Communications] is pushing for the creation of rural telephone cooperatives to address the huge telephone backlog in the provinces. It has placed unserved demand for telephone lines outside Metro Manila at around 200,000.

Mr Garcia said incentives will be provided to cooperative members for the installation and provision of telephone facilities in unserved and under served areas.

"The idea is to make available telecommunications facilities in these areas even if we are to use old technology like the PABX [private automatic branch exchange], just so they would have access to other cities and municipalities in the country and the rest of the world," he said.

The Canadian funding complements a C$42.1-credit arrangement established in 1989 which financed the installation of public calling offices (PCO) in 18 provinces under the DOTC's Municipal Telephone Project (MTP).

Canadian Ambassador Andre S. Simard said representatives of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and the DOTC have started discussions to finalize the project delivery mechanisms.

Mr Simard said the representatives are exploring ways to minimize foreign and domestic debts the country will incur with the project, and to increasing private sector participation and investment in rural telecommunication development. [sentence as published]

Thailand

Minister: U.S. 'Will Not Use' Trade Retaliation

BK2907150393 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 1200 GMT 29 Jul 93

[Text] Speaking to reporters after presiding over opening of the 4th workshop on the relevant laws and regulations on the prevention and suppression of copyright violations at Sun Cruz Hotel this morning, Deputy Commerce Minister Churin Laksanawisit said that according to a report from the Thai delegation sent to hold trade talks with the United States, there is an indication that the United States will not use the special Section 301 of the U.S. trade law against Thailand. However, it will take a while before the United States can decide whether or not Thailand should be dismissed from the Priority Foreign Country Watchlist. As far as he knows, he said the U.S. decision will be good news for Thailand.

Asked if the failure of the parliament to pass a draft bill on amending the Copyright Act during the current session will have any effect on the U.S. decision, Churin Laksanawisit said: In fact, the United States has not set any deadline or condition for passing the bill. We have placed the draft legislation on the agenda of the parliamentary session, but there is not enough time to pass it into law during the current session. He believes that the United States understands the working system of the Thai parliament. The Thai Government has clearly demonstrated its intention to comply with every international standard and practice without giving special treatment to any country.

Suphachai: Trade Talks 'Fairly Fruitful'

BK2907081193 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 0530 GMT 29 Jul 93

[Text] The Thai Information Office of the Public Relations Department in Washington reported this morning that trade negotiations between the Thai delegation led by Deputy Prime Minister Suphachai Phanitchaphak and U.S. Trade Representative Kantor on 28 July were fairly fruitful. The United States is satisfied with the Thai Government's efforts in the protection of intellectual property right and amendment of the Thai Patent Act. However, the Thai side's offer regarding the phamarceutical patent protection is less than the U.S. expectation. The U.S. side asked the Thai side to lift taxes on foreign movies as has long been requested by the U.S. Motion Picture Association. The Thai delegation was unaware of the request, which will be brought up for later consultations with the commerce minister. A promise was made to have the issue worked out within 30 days without having any impact on the Thai motion picture industry.

[Begin Suphachai recording] The U.S. side praised the Thai Government's endeavors in the suppression of the violations of intellectual property. Ambassador Kantor is very satisfied with the admendment of the Patent Act despite a few minor issues on which both sides disagree. Touching on the phamarceutical patent protection, our offer is less than what the United States has asked for. A few remaining problems include the tax imposed on foreign films. The U.S. trade representative told the Thai delegation that the U.S. side attaches significance to this issue. In addition to the suppression of the pirated tapes, the U.S. motion picture industry has long asked the Thai side to lift the tax. [end recording]

Official Backs U.S. Plan To Develop Airport

BK2907023393 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 29 Jul 93 p 6

[Text] The National Economic and Social Development Board [NESDB] has welcomed the US proposal to develop Utapao Airport in Chon Buri into an industrial-cum-transport hub for the global trade network, Global Transpark, NESDB Secretary General Phisit Pakkasem said yesterday.

The proposal calls for Thailand to be a second Transpark site along with the other in North Carolina, said Mr Phisit.

A Transpark area covers an industrial estate involved in high-technology applications with all modes of transport including an aviation hub at its heart to deliver low in weight but high in value products such as computer parts and ball bearings.

The US has chosen Utapao Airport because of its location on the Eastern Seaboard and proximity to Laem Chabang deep-sea port, he said.

Mr Phisit said Global Transpark had earlier rejected Singapore and Hanoi for the second Transpark unit.

Initial studies show Thailand is suitable as an industrial centre linking the US with Japan, the Far East and Southeast Asia.

Local customs procedures can be adapted easily to match the Transpark project, he said.

The feasibility studies for developing U-tapao Airport into a Transpark are being worked out with USAID financial support worth $500,000.

Mr Phisit said the NESDB would propose the project for Cabinet approval and would present it to the private sector as soon as the studies are completed.

The NESDB will take into account the global trade network while drafting the Eighth National Economic and Social Development Plan.

Thailand should prepare sufficient infrastructure along the Eastern Seaboard as soon as possible to attract industrial investment and facilitate the project, he said. The Transpark project could ensure Thailand will be the main gateway to Indochina.

The Global Transpark initiative is being expanded to a global-level project which will cover similar hubs worldwide. They will include factories, customs, and all modes of transport—especially cargo-oriented airports.

Government: 'No Problem' With Proposed PLO Office

BK2907053793 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 Jul 93 p 3

[Text] The proposed opening of an office in Bangkok of the Palestine Liberation Organisation will be discussed when PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat visits Thailand, possibly starting this weekend, officials said yesterday.

"We see no problem in having a PLO office here," Deputy Foreign Minister Surin Phitsuwan said yesterday.

Foreign Minister Prasong Sunsiri said earlier that Thailand would not object to the proposal as long as it was mutually beneficial.

Mr Arafat, who is visiting Malaysia, is expected to fly to Bangkok from Vietnam on Sunday and to have talks with Squadron Leader [Sqn Ldr] Prasong that evening.

Confirmation of the PLO leader's travel programme in Thailand was unlikely to be available in advance for security reasons, sources said. The talks with Sqn Ldr Prasong were also expected to cover the situation in the Middle East.

The PLO request to open an office in Thailand has been under consideration for some time, sources said.

The issue was most recently raised by a PLO representative in Vietnam when Sqn Ldr Prasong visited Hanoi in December.

On returning from Singapore on Wednesday, Sqn Ldr Prasong said the Foreign Ministry was studying the experiences of other member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations that already have PLO offices.

Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Singapore are Thailand's partners in ASEAN, the foreign ministers of which have just ended an annual meeting in Singapore.

The Foreign Ministry would forward its recommendation on the matter to Prime Minister Chuan Likphai for a final decision, Sqn Ldr Prasong said .

Ranariddh, Hun Sen Schedule Visit Aug 13-15

BK2907025393 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 29 Jul 93 p 8

[Text] The co-presidents of Cambodia's interim government, Prince Norodom Ranariddh and Hun Sen, will pay an official visit to Thailand from August 13-15, an official source said yesterday.

The visit has been discussed through "informal channels" since the Provisional National Government of Cambodia was set up on July 1, the source said.

Prime Minister Chuan Likphai will receive the two heads of the interim government but other details of the visit are still being worked out.

The source said "it may have been a matter of convenience" that Laos was chosen as the destination of the Cambodian leaders' first joint visit abroad. But the Cambodian leaders are expected to visit Thailand before they go to Vietnam.

Chuan Dismisses Danger From Bomb Threats

BK2907023993 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 29 Jul 93 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Chuan Likphai yesterday tried to play down two separate bomb threats against the Finance Ministry and Government House, but it is evident he himself is now subject to increased security protection.

Sources said official bodyguards from the National Security Centre had been added to Mr Chuan's convoy along with Special Branch Police Bureau and government security unit forces.

Police Department Director General Sawat Amonwiwat said the bomb threat at the Finance Ministry was reported to Bang Sue police station yesterday morning. Police bomb experts sent to search the ministry failed to turn up any explosives, he said.

Mr Chuan yesterday urged reporters not to attach any importance to the threat, saying the Government had received a threat last week but had not publicised the incident for fear of causing unnecessary panic among the public.

He said the Government had not paid much attention to the threats but was also not taking them for granted and had ordered inspections just in case.

The Premier said it was easy for anyone to deliver a threat to the Government because anyone could pick up a telephone and make instant news nationwide.

He said the Government has its own security measures when this kind of incident takes place but has not publicised what actions are taken.

Mr Chuan refused to answer when asked if the people who made the threats could be politicians whose political interests were affected by the Government's actions.

"We did not attempt to verify this as I think we largely understand what the problem is," he said.

He also declined comment on whether the bomb threat at the Finance Ministry would affect the morale of officials involved in the assets seizure case.

All measures adopted by the Government in the case were proposed by the Finance Ministry, he said.

"There's no longer a question of whether the Government will return the assets to the politicians or not, but how they can be returned.

"I consider this problem over ... the Finance Ministry has ruled that a request for the return of the assets must be lodged with the courts. Once a verdict is issued, the Finance Ministry will have the grounds to return the assets to their owners.

Investment Incentives Affect Rural Development

BK3007060093 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 Jul 93 p 26

[Text] A major improvement of guidelines saw a marked increase in applications for Board of Investment promotional privileges in the second quarter this year.

They rose by 161% from 134 projects lodged during January-April to 350 during April-June. The increase was attributed to improved incentives starting in April. The improvement was among ambitious measures to encourage investors to venture upcountry in line with the Government's policy guidelines to attach importance to rural development.

Fifty-seven provinces in zone three, defined by the BoI as one of the investment promotion areas, were the main target of this improvement. Maximum incentives such as a waiver of machinery import duties, an eight-year exemption of corporate income tax and a 75% cut in import duties on raw or essential materials will be granted for projects in the zone.

Projects in zone two which covers Ayutthaya Saraburi, Chachoengsao Kanchanaburi, Suphan Buri, Ang Thong and Ratchaburi will have a seven-year waiver of corporate tax. But existing factories needing to move from zone three to zone two and vice versa will receive a corporate tax holiday as if they were new undertakings.

The largest increase during the period was in zone three with applications for 211 projects during April-and June, up 225% from 65 projects during January-March.

Agriculture and agricultural products had the biggest share of applications, with 65 projects lodged for privileges during January-March.

Other sectors such as mineral-ceramic metal, light industry, metallic products and machinery, electronics and electrical appliances, chemical paper-plastic and services and infrastructure, also rose markedly in the second quarter.

Rayong was the most popular province in zone three. Thirty-three projects wanted to move there in the first half of the year. Nakhon Ratchasima and Lamphun came second and third with 25 and 23 projects, respectively.

However, all 57 provinces in zone three had at least one project pending from January-June.

Applications for zone two also increased by 89% from 27 between January and March to 51 between April and June.

Ayutthaya was the most sought-after province with applications for 24 projects in the first half this year.

In zone one, where the Government has tried to discourage investors from establishing factories by providing the least privileges, the number of applications rose sharply by 109% from 42 during January-April to 88 projects between April and June.

Bangkok remained the ideal site for investors because of its most complete infrastructure with applications for 39 projects lodged during the first half this year.

Samut Prakan, the nearest province to Bangkok and the largest industrial community, received 33 applications followed by Pathum Thani 30), Nonthaburi (4), Nakhon Pathom (6), Samut Sakhon (13) and unspecified provinces (10).

Government To Promote Burmese Regional Role

BK3007074693 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 Jul 93 p 7

[Text] Thailand, as chairman of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, will step up efforts to draw Burma out of isolation and encourage its participation in regional affairs, Deputy Foreign Minister Surin Phitsuwan said yesterday.

Constructive engagement is the most appropriate way of bringing about change in Burma, he claimed.

The deputy minister's comment came after ASEAN foreign ministers emphasised their support for "constructive engagement" with Burma. The military junta is widely condemned for human rights violations and its failure to transfer power to a civilian government in line with the outcome of elections in May 1990.

As the new chairman of ASEAN, Thailand is expected to invite Burma to attend next year's meeting of the group's foreign ministers.

Mr Surin spoke after Foreign Minister Prasong Sunsiri called for new initiatives to enhance Thailand's role as the ASEAN chairman for the coming year. Squadron Leader Prasong also called on the Foreign Ministry to streamline practical procedures, spokesman Sakthip Krairoek said.

Mr Surin made wide-ranging comments following talks with Greek Deputy Foreign Minister Virginia Tsouderou.

Thailand and Greece are planning to sign agreements on investment protection and prevention of double taxation. Promotion of tourism, cultural and educational exchanges are also under discussion, with Greece thinking of setting up a Thai studies group.

Mrs Tsouderou was the Foreign Ministry's guest during her day-long stopover on the way back from talks with ASEAN in Singapore.

Greece takes over the rotating presidency of the European Commission for six months from January. The European Community is one of ASEAN's seven dialogue partners.

Mrs Tsouderou said she saw the importance of Thailand as the gateway to this region and confirmed Greece's support for stronger relations between ASEAN and the EC.

"There are lots of possibilities to promote relations between ASEAN and (the) EC," she said.

Vietnam

U.S. Specialists Assess Results of MIA Search

BK2907153593 Hanoi VNA in English 1532 GMT 29 Jul 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 29—U.S. and Vietnamese specialists met here yesterday to assess the results of the 24th joint search for American servicemen missing during the Vietnam war.

The two sides agreed that President Bill Clinton's statement on July 2nd, 1993 resulted in positive reactions among Vietnamese people. The U.S. specialists highly appreciated the cooperation of the Vietnamese side and considered the 24th joint search as one of the most effective so far. With joint efforts and the people's assistance, a quantity of remains belonging to 18 American servicemen reported missing has been collected together with information shedding more light on 30 other cases of misleading information.

The two sides agreed to conduct the 25th joint search in a number of central provinces from August 19-September 21st this year and discussed some organizational and technical measures to improve the efficiency of the searching work.

U.S. Trade Delegation Visits Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City

BK2907071693 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 28 Jul 93

[Text] The leader of a high-powered American trade delegation, that arrived in Vietnam on Monday, said he was trying to talk business because the U.S. economic embargo could not hold up much longer.

The delegation was to spend five days in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh city. The delegation includes representatives of at least four leading firms angling for a role in Vietnam's infrastructure development. They include Caterpillar, General Electrics, D'Amato's Group, and the Pye Corporation.

Commentary Views U.S. Stand on Khmer Rouge

BK2907072693 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 28 Jul 93

[Station commentary]

[Text] The United States is the first country to strongly express its viewpoints on the Khmer Rouge after the completion of the general election in Cambodia and while the country was rapidly setting up a new government.

Washington said it did not accept the Khmer Rouge's participation in the Cambodian Government. But two days ago, the U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher seemed to suggest that the U.S. policy on this issue has become more flexible. The United States might accept the Khmer Rouge's participation in the Cambodian Government and might not prevent financial aid, provided that the Khmer Rouge seriously implement the Paris agreement on Cambodia.

Explaining this, Warren Christopher said the United States's viewpoint on the Khmer Rouge is clear because of the latter's 20-year brutal history. In reality, the Khmer Rouge was against the general election and deliberately did not observe the Paris agreement. He stressed that in any case, America will not give direct aid to the Khmer Rouge.

Vo Van Kiet Receives Japanese Businessmen

BK2907154793 Hanoi VNA in English 1535 GMT 29 Jul 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 29—Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet received in Ho Chi Minh City today executive general directors of the Japanese group Nissho Iwai led by Mr. Kusamichi currently on a working visit to Vietnam.

The Japanese businessmen outlined the Prime Minister the joint venture projects, which had been agreed upon by the concerned branches of Vietnam, on the production of fertilizer, pulp powder, tea plantation and process for export to Japan and the discussing project on the construction of an associated gas pipeline to collect gas from Bach Ho (white tiger) oil field offshore south Vietnam and a gas liquidization factory. [sentence as received]

Speaking to the guests, Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet welcomed Nissho Iwai leading officials to Vietnam as the realization of the commitment between the prime minister and the group chairman during his recent visit to Japan. The Vietnamese leader also expressed satisfaction at the further development of the cooperative relations between the group and Vietnam, not only in the field of trade with the yearly import-export volume representing 30 percent of the two countries' trade volume, but also in a number of other economic fields conforming to the group's potentials and the two countries' interests.

Foreign Minister Meets Leaders at 26th ASEAN Meet

BK2807160193 Hanoi VNA in English 1457 GMT 28 Jul 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 28—Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam has had an exchange of views with the six ASEAN foreign ministers. The event was arranged by the ASEAN countries during their 26th ASEAN ministerial meeting.

Speaking at the exchange of views, Singaporean Foreign Minister Wong Kan Seng, president of the ASEAN Standing Committee, highly valued Vietnam's efforts to expand its relations with all ASEAN countries and noted the unprecedentedly rapid developments in both political and economic fields and the bilateral and multilateral relations between Vietnam and ASEAN.

He held that Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet's recent visits to all the ASEAN countries were significant events in the relations between Vietnam and other countries in the region.

According to Foreign Minister Wong Kan Seng, ASEAN considers Vietnam an important partner in the issue of peace and security in the region.

Polish Deputy Minister: Trade Below Expectations

BK2907154993 Hanoi VNA in English 1441 GMT 28 Jul 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 28—Charge d'affaires A.I. of Poland in Vietnam, Mr. Stanislaw Skowron, called a press briefing here today on the current visit to Vietnam by Andrzei Ananicz, deputy foreign minister of Poland.

Speaking at the event, Deputy Foreign Minister Ananicz highlighted the recent developments in Poland.

Dealing with Polish-vietnamese relations, he highly appreciated their bilateral cooperation. He noted that although the trade value between the two countries was a bit increased in the past two years, it was still below what was expected.

VNA Reports Polish Delegation Visits

BK2907154393 Hanoi VNA in English 1529 GMT 29 Jul 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 25—A delegation of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Poland led by its Deputy Minister Andrzej Ananicz [name as received] visited Vietnam from July 27—29 at the invitation of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Vietnam.

The Polish delegation held talks with a host delegation led by Deputy Minister Nguyen Di Nien. The two sides informed each other of their own situation, exchanged views on the relations between the two countries, regional situation and international issues of mutual concern. They expressed satisfaction at the develompent of the friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Poland in conformity with the interests of the two peoples, peace and international cooperation. They also discussed measures to promote the further development of the Vietnam-Poland relations in the coming period. In the short-term, they agreed on cooperation between concerned branches of the two countries for early signing of the agreements on avoidance of double taxation and on investment promotion and protection, holding seminar on possibilities of cooperation between businessmen of the two countries.

While staying here, the Polish diplomatic delegation was received by Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam.

Paper Welcomes Visit by Palestinian Delegation

BK3007050793 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 29 Jul 93

[Text] Under the title Support the Palestinian People's Just Cause, an editorial in today's NHAN DAN says:

With elation, our people today welcome the arrival in Hanoi on an official visit to our country a high-level Palestinian state delegation led by His Excellency Yasir 'Arafat, president of Palestine and chairman of the Palestinian Liberation Organization [PLO] Executive Committee.

The people of Vietnam always follow with profound sympathy the just struggle of the Palestinian people and take great pride in the persistent and indomitable fighting spirit of the Palestinian combatants and people. Our party, government, and people have repeatedly affirmed their unwavering support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people under the PLO's leadership. We express our sincere gratitude to the Palestinian people for their valuable support to our people in the past and the present.

We are profoundly touched by the several visits to Vietnam by His Excellency president 'Arafat and highly appreciate his desire for economic and scientific-technical cooperation with Vietnam according to his country's ability aimed at contributing to the cause of national construction and development of our people. These are the vivid manifestations of the close, long-standing, and traditional relations of solidarity and friendship that have been preserved and sharpened by the peoples of Vietnam and Palestine through several decades.

The peoples of our two countries always support and assist each other in the revolutionary undertaking of each country. With that sympathy, we believe that the visit to Vietnam by the high-level Palestinian state delegation led by president 'Arafat will significantly contribute to consolidating and strengthening the existing friendship and cooperation between the peoples of our two countries.

Le Duc Anh Greets Belarusian Independence Day

BK2807094493 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 27 Jul 93

[Text] On the occasion of Independence Day 27 Jul 1993 of the Republic of Belarus, state President Le Duc Anh sends a greeting message to Supreme Soviet Chairman Shuskevich.

Also on this occasion Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam greets Belarusian Foreign Minister Kravchanka.

Lao Culture, Information Delegation Pays Visit

BK2807095893 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 27 Jul 93

[Text] At the invitation of our Ministry of Culture and Information, a delegation of the Lao Ministry of Information and Culture led by Comrade Minister Osakan Thammatheva, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, visited Vietnam from 20-27 July.

A Vietnam delegation led by Minister Tran Hoan held a working meeting with the Lao delegation led by Minister Osakan Thammatheva. During their visit, our honored Lao guests conducted many meetings and working sessions with many agencies and authorities in the culture and information sector of Vietnam. The delegation visited Haiphong and Quang Ninh.

The delegation was received by Comrade Nguyen Duc Binh, member of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee Political Bureau, and Deputy Prime minister Nguyen Khanh.

Buddhist Monks Charged in May Hue Unrest

BK2907112193 Hong Kong AFP in English 1112 GMT 29 Jul 93

[Text] Hanoi, July 29 (AFP)—Vietnamese authorities have charged three more monks from the Unified Buddhist Church of Vietnam (UBCV) with instigating civil unrest, it was reported Thursday.

Thich Hai Chanh, Thich Hai Dam and Thich Hai Lac were charged in connection with a violent protest two months ago in the central city of Hue, according to the Ho Chi Minh City newspaper Thanh Nien (Youth). They will face trial in early August on charges of "instigating civil disorder and destroying socialist property," alongside three other monks arrested shortly after the May 24 unrest. Thich Hai Chanh was arrested on July 19, but the newspaper did not say whether the others were in custody.

Since May, authorities have taken legal action against at least seven monks of the church, which has a history of resisting state control. Those include the outspoken abbot of a pagoda in the southern coastal province of Ba Ria-Vung Tau, Thich Hanh Duc, who was arrested July 9 after his followers stoned officials they believed were sent to evict him.

The Hue unrest followed a similar pattern. Monks staged a sit-down strike to protest what they believed was the arrest of the head of the Linh Mu pagoda, Thich Tri Tuu, but it escalated into a violent demonstration when their supporters attacked a burned a city vehicle.

In both cases, local authorities said they sent delegations to the pagodas to "work with" the senior monks, not arrest them.

Hanoi officials say the incidents result from an internal power struggle waged by a few UBCV monks who refused to go along when their church voluntarily merged with other Buddhist "sects" in 1981 to form the state-sponsored Vietnam Buddhist Church, six years after reunification of the country under communism.

"If they want to have internal disputes inside their pagodas, there's no problem. But they've dragged the state into these disputes by breaking the law as they try to attract international attention," Vu Quang, head of the religious affairs committee of the Communist Party's Fatherland Front, told AFP.

But exiled leaders of the UBCV, which considers itself the heir to 2,000 years of Vietnamese Buddhist tradition, say they are struggling against state control of religious institutions—just as they struggled against the repressive rule of former South Vietnamese president Ngo Dinh Diem. Quang, interviewed Wednesday, said that if the dissident monks wanted to create a new Buddhist "stucture" separate from the state church they were welcome to apply to do so.

"The old structures of the South Vietnamese regime no longer exist," he said.

National Conference of Peace Union Closes 27 Jul

BK2807062793 Hanoi VNA in English 0616 GMT 28 Jul 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 28—The first national conference of the Vietnam Union of Peace, Solidarity and Friendship organisations successfully closed here yesterday. The conference elected Mr. Nguyen Quang Tao president of the union. It adopted the union's programme of action from now to 1995 with general orientation of promoting bilateral friendship activities, and cutural and economic exchange and cooperation with foreign countries. Addressing the conference Vice Premier Nguyen Khanh praised the union's recent activities as active contributions to broadening the external relations of the Vietnamese Government.

Vo Van Kiet Pays Floral Tribute to War Dead

BK2807100493 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 27 Jul 93

[Text] On the occasion of War Invalids and Fallen Heroes Day 27 July, Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet, who was in Tien Giang Province for a working visit, paid a floral tribute at the war dead cemetery in the town of My Tho to commemorate all heroes and fallen combatants who sacrificed their lives for the freedom and independence of the fatherland.

The wreath the prime minister offered bore the words: Fallen Heroes Remembered Forever. After laying the wreath and paying a minute of commemoration at the Fallen Heroes Monument, Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet lighted incense at the tombs of those fallen heroes whose names are well known throughout the country, such as Le Thi Hong Gam, Huynh Van Banh, and Doan Thi Nghiep. The prime minister also attended the inauguration ceremony of a temple built in Tien Giang to commemorate all fallen heroes who lived and died in Tien Giang, but whose graves have not yet been located.

Doan Khue Visits Wounded Soldiers, Families

BK2807095493 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 26 Jul 93

[Text] On the occasion of the 46th anniversary of War Invalids and Fallen Heroes Day on 27 Jul, a delegation consisting of Comrades Senior General Doan Khue, Senior Lieutenant General Le Kha Phieu, and Senior Lieutenant General Nguyen Trong Xuyen visited and presented gifts to families of wounded soldiers and fallen heroes, and families with meritorious contributions to the revolution. The delegation also visited Military Hospital No. 108, the Traditional Medical Institute, and Military Hospital No. 103.

Institute of Geography Founded

BK2707152793 Hanoi VNA in English 0637 GMT 26 Jul 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 26—An institute of geography has been founded here recently. It is one of the 17 institutes of the National Centre for Natural Sciences and Technology (the former Vietnam Institute of Sciences).

The institute has 60 scientific researchers, two sub-institutes and three research sections. Its main function is to carry out researches on natural conditions, resources and concerned social and economic issues to help plan socio-economic development nationwide and forecast geographical and environmental changes. Besides, it also helps apply scientific innovations to economic production and people's daily life, and to train personnel in this field.

Vo Van Kiet Visits Tien Giang, Ben Tre Provinces

BK2907131193 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 28 Jul 93

[Text] On 25-26 July, Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet paid working visits to Ben Tre and Tien Giang Provinces in connection with their current local socioeconomic issues.

In Ben Tre, the prime minister visited Binh Dai, a coastal district with many economic difficulties compared to the other eight districts of the province. He also talked with local leading cadres about measures to help 6,000 poor families so that in the future this district—which has high potential in sea-based economy—will have no poor families. At present, poor families account for 25 percent of the total number of families in the district.

Working with provincial leaders, the prime minister acknowledged that in recent years, Ben Tre has made some progress with its economy. It is still facing many difficulties, however, and is still basically a poor province.

He held that Ben Tre is a province with no small commodity economy. It has high potential in biology, husbandry, and aquaculture, which reflect the symbolic values of the Mekong River delta economy. Ben Tre can only extricate itself from poverty quickly when its leaders at the provincial and grassroots levels really change their thinking and work styles and strive to move forward with greater speed.

In Tien Giang, the prime minister held a working session with key provincial leaders and inspected the Plain of Reeds in Chau Thanh District, where 16,000 peasant families have settled. The province plans to set up a new district to expand economic potential in this area. He also visited a local vegetable and fruit processing plant and the family of Mr. Nguyen Van Kiet, a good producer in the Plain of Reeds.

Addressing the working session with Tien Giang leaders, the prime minister reminded the leaders that Tien Giang must thoroughly understand the Fifth Party Plenum Resolution and effectively apply it to the local practical conditions. It must first develop its agriculture so that the province can put an end to starvation and poor families in the countryside.

Tien Giang is a big food-producing province. But it cannot get rich with rice alone. Current local economic development planning is heading in the right direction, but the province must pay more attention to its infrastructure construction to create a prerequisite for its economic development. It also needs to broaden its processing industry, commerce, and services in order to urbanize its rural areas gradually.

The province must quickly change general farms to high economic valued fruit farms. It must also perform market forecasting well and develop its processing industry so that every type of tree can yield high-priced products, allowing the fruit producers to become richer from their farm work.

The province must have policies and measures to mobilize satisfactorily its local capital resources from all economic components for development investment. At the same time, capital investment should be reasonably and effectively used. At present, the amount of public savings is fairly great. With appropriate policies, the people are ready to contribute their savings to public projects, but they must be assured of a good result. Therefore, they require that the people in charge of those projects must know how to calculate the outcome and must publicly declare all issues relating to the people's benefits.

CPV Issues Resolution on Women's Mobilization

BK2907151793 Hanoi VNA in English 1508 GMT 29 Jul 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 29—The Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] on July 12 issued a resolution on the renovation and enhancement of women's mobilization work in the new country's situation.

The resolution says among other things that the target of woman liberation at present is to improve women's material and cultural life, to raise women's social status, and to achieve equality between men and women. Women liberation and women work are the responsibility of the party the state, mass organizations, every family and the whole society.

The resolution points out major tasks to be taken in the woman work. These include: Creating more jobs for women, improving women's life and working conditions, protecting their health and other rights.

—Raising women's capability and knowledge in all fields, and

—Building prosperous, happy, equal and progressive families.

On this occasion, the national daily NHAN DAN interviewed Mrs. Truong My Hoa, secretary of the party Central Committee and president of the Vietnam Women's Union.

Assessing the Vietnamese women's situation over the past years, she noted that a large number of women lack jobs. Many work in hard conditions and paid little. [sentence as received] Many women, especially those in mountainous and remote rural areas, are illiterate. Women are victims of growing social evils like prostitution, drug addiction, gambling and superstition. Those have caused negative impacts on the life and work of woman.

Mrs Hoa attributed the situation that women are facing to the under-development of the national economy, the heavy consequences of war, the unsystematic promulgation and enforcement of laws and regulations relating to women, and last but not least, the backward concepts about women.

The Women's Union leader called on party organizations, authorities and concerned institutions at all levels to support and assist the women's organization in the implementation of the resolution, first of all in the concretization of policies on women.

Deputy Premier Attends Water Conservation Meeting

BK2907133593 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 27 Jul 93

[Text] The Ministry of Water Conservary on 27 July held a conference to review implementation of the regulations on dam and dike maintenance during the past three years, to draw on experiences, and to design measures to improve tasks in the upcoming monsoon season and the ensuing years.

Deputy Prime Minister Phan Van Khai attended the conference. He urged sectors and echelons to strive to satisfactory control flash floods and typhoons this year while consistently implementing the regulations on dam and dike maintenance.

He stressed that shortcomings are still prevalent in implementing the regulations on dam and dike maintenance. Protection of dams and dikes has been uneffectively carried out at the central and grassroots levels, thus degradation of dams and dikes is developing, safety is not ensured, problems have not been definitely resolved, and violations of regulations have increased. This was due to the indicision of the law enforcement agencies and the local administrations.

The conference formulated various measures for immediate action to seriously implement the regulations on dam and dike maintenance to ensure safety for dams and dikes in the monsoon season this year.

Nguyen Duc Binh, Nguyen Khanh Attend Seminar

BK2907141393 Hanoi Vietnam Television Network in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 28 Jul 93

[Text] On 28 July 1993 in Hanoi, the Ho Chi Minh National Politics Institute and KNKX-05 Scientific Program held a seminar on submissions to the party Central Committee in 1993. The subject of the seminar reflected studies in recent years by many scientists.

The seminar was attended by Comrade Nguyen Duc Binh, member of the Party Political Bureau, secretary of the party Central Committee, and director of the institute; Nguyen Khanh, member of the party Central Committee and deputy prime minister; and representatives of related departments and sectors at the central level.

At the present time, the party needs to evaluate objectively the whole national situation, profoundly review the renovation process, and correctly outline directions and policies with respect to key issues until the end of the Seventh Party Central Committee's term. The political stabilization and continued renovation of the political system is one of the central tasks that needs very careful thinking.

At the seminar, Comrade Nguyen Khanh highly valued the results of our recent renovation undertaking, which come from the renovation of the party economic policy. He also said that in the future, we have to maintain political stability and continue to renovate our national political system.

Australia

Defense Minister on Regional Peacekeeping Force

BK2907100093 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0800 GMT 29 Jul 93

[Text] Australia's Defense Minister Robert Ray has raised the prospect of a coordinated regional peacekeeping force, which would take part in United Nations' operations. The proposed force would involve Australia, New Zealand, Singapore, and Malaysia—the four Asia-Pacific members of the five-power defense arrangements, which also includes Britain. In an interview with Australia's 10 Television Network, Senator Ray said the main rationale for such a force would be (?that) of practicality. He said forced commitments needed for UN peacekeeping operations were often larger than individual countries would like.

Fiji

Government Sets New Guidelines for Media Coverage

BK2907100693 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0800 GMT 29 Jul 93

[Text] The Fiji Government has unveiled new guidelines on what can be reported in the media. The ban [words indistinct] bans coverage of speeches that are racially inflammatory likely to disrupt what's referred to as a traditional cultural sensitivity of the country's multiracial society or challenge the traditional Fiji system of chiefs. Reporting will also be banned when members of parliament are called to order for their behavior, as will reporting of parliamentary speeches deemed to be character assassinations or libelous attacks on people outside parliament.

Government Denies New Guidelines

BK3007091493 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 30 Jul 93

[Text] The Fiji Government has denied it has unveiled guidelines for the media aimed at protecting village chiefs and members of parliament. An AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE report yesterday said the minister for information, (Kitiyonay Matatolu), had announced the series of strict controls. They were reported as including a ban on coverage of any challenge to the chiefly system and anything likely to disrupt cultural sensitivities. But the minister of state for information and broadcasting, (Joe Damuri), says no such measures were announced nor are they likely to be. He added that the cabinet select committee is discussing guidelines for television coverage of parliament. Prime Minister Sitiveni Rabuka banned television coverage last month because he said politicians were acting for the cameras.

Papua New Guinea

Rebel Commander Returns; Troops on Alert

BK2807072393 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 28 Jul 93

[Text] Papua New Guinea troops on Buka Island of northern Bougainville are on alert following a return to the island of a feared revolutionary army commander. Sean Dorney reports that the commander known as Tiger Man crossed Buka passage from Bougainville early yesterday with at least 17 supporters.

[Begin Dorney recording] Buka Island has been peaceful for more than a year but it was placed under curfew last week following a broadcast over Radio Free Bougainville by the man who is formerly second-in-charge of the BRA [Bougainville Revolutionary Army] on Buka saying he'd return. Tiger Man Mosses Raha and the BRA squad crossed the narrow Buka passage undetected early yesterday morning. A church worker in (Hunlin) village on Buka's east coast has told authorities that Tiger Man contacted him and wants to surrender. An abandoned canoe with a machine gun on board has been found. However, the news of Tiger Man's return has alarmed public servants working on the Bougainville Restoration Program and members of the anti-BRA, Buka Liberation Front, are being mobilized to search for (Sara Haringes)'s men. [end recording]